"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday fair; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,115. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMAN RESERVES VAINLY TRY TO HALT ALLIES; BRITISH TROOPS IN CHAULNES; FRENCH PUSH ON; CAPTURES NOW 36,000 PRISONERS AND 500 GUNS

GIVES AFFIDAVITS TO SHOW HEARST OFTEN MET BOLO

Lewis Offers Testimony About Calls at Editor's Apartment.

BERNSTORFF A VISITOR, TOO

Ambassador and Traitor Executed in France Went There Together.

INTIMACY DENIED BY HEARST

Attorney General Makes Public Sworn Statements of Chauffeurs and House Employes.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis made public yesterday a number of affidavits which he declared show that William Randolph Hearst had close personal relations at one time with Bolo Pacha, who was executed in France as a traitor, and with Count von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador to this country. The affidavits, said Mr. Lewis, completely refute Mr. Hearst's statement that he had met Bolo Pacha only once, when a matter of business was discussed. By six affidavits the Attorney General seeks to show that Hearst frequently received the visiting French adventurer at his Riverside Drive home.

The affidavits also set forth that Count von Bernstorff was a frequent visitor at the Hearst home in the Spring of 1916, and that, in fact, both the Ambassador and Bolo visited the Hearst home together. One affidavit, made by an elevator operator at the Hearst home, 137 Riverside Drive, sets forth that von Bernstorff and Bolo were such frequent visitors at the home of the editor that the employes of the establishment devised nicknames for them, Ambassador Bernstorff being referred to as the "Duke de la Brew" and Bolo Pacha as the "Duke de la Car."

The affidavits were made by taxicab drivers, who swore they frequently drove von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where the Ambassador was stopping, to the Hearst home; by an elevator boy at the Hearst apartment; by a doorman there, and by the superintendent of the building. The elevator boy is Alexander P. Gazzola, now a private in the National Army, stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He swore that he had taken Count von Bernstorff up to the Hearst suite in the Clarendon Apartments, 137 Riverside Drive, at least five or six times, sometimes during the day and sometimes at night. He also swore that he remembered taking Bolo Pacha to the Hearst apartment at least three or four times, during both day and night. He swore that he recalled distinctly one evening when, after taking von Bernstorff to the Hearst suite, Bolo also called about an hour later, and was shown up while the Ambassador was still there. He also described an entertainment given by Mr. Hearst in his apartment on March 18, 1916, which lasted well into the next morning and to which, he said, Bolo Pacha had been invited.

Told by the Chauffeurs.

Morris Berkowitz, a chauffeur, made an affidavit that he had taken Count von Bernstorff to the Hearst home twice in March, 1916. Vittorio Franco, another taxicab driver, with a stand at the Ritz-Carlton, swore he remembered taking Bolo Pacha once to the Hearst apartment. He identified his passenger by a photograph. Samuel Cornfield, chauffeur, with a stand also at the Ritz-Carlton, swore he took von Bernstorff to the Hearst home at least on two occasions. Harry Block, still another chauffeur, now employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, made an affidavit that he had often driven von Bernstorff in his taxicab and that he remembered distinctly driving him to the Hearst home. He said he also remembered driving the Count there in company with a stranger whom he identified from a photograph as Bolo Pacha. He said both men were at the Hearst apartment forty minutes, while he waited and then he drove them to the Plaza Hotel.

Carl J. Fredriksen, another chauffeur assigned to duty at the Ritz-Carlton, remembered taking Count von Bernstorff to the Hearst home "many times." He thought he had taken him there at least ten times. Fredriksen swore that on one occasion von Bernstorff picked up a stranger, whom, the chauffeur said, he identified from his photograph as Bolo Pacha, and that he drove them both to 137 Riverside Drive, the Hearst home, and that both went into the

Continued on Page Sixteen.

5c.—NEDICKS—5c.
Famous Orange Drink
"The Most Healthful Drink of All."—Advt.

First American Field Army Is Organized; General Pershing in Direct Command of It

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11, (Associated Press.)—The first American field army has been organized.

It is under the direct command of General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American forces.

The Corps Commanders thus far announced are Major Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed, and Wright.

The creation of the first field army is the first step toward the co-ordination of all the American forces in France.

This does not mean the immediate withdrawal from the British and French commands of all American units, and it is probable that divisions will be used on the French and British fronts for weeks yet.

It is understood, however, that the policy of organizing other armies will be carried out steadily.

LENINE MAY SEEK REFUGE IN BERLIN

Prepares for Flight with Trotzky as Red Regime in Russia Totters.

GERMAN EMBASSY TO MOVE

Fears to Stay in Moscow, and Will Go to Pskov, It Is Said.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The anti-Bolshevist movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the Bolshevist Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces, and Nikolai Lenine, the Premier, and Leon Trotzky, his War Minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

The Petrograd newspaper Izvestia is quoted by the correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy" counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolshevist Soviets have been overthrown in these places and replaced by councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviki, or Modreates.

In the city of Kazan, the newspaper adds, the widely known Bolshevist leader Olschinsky has been killed, while there has been great bloodshed among the Bolsheviki in the Novgorod and Riazan districts.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—The German Embassy at Moscow will move immediately to Pskov, owing to conditions in Moscow, according to advices from Berlin today. (Pskov is 162 miles southwest of Petrograd and approximately 400 miles nearly directly west of Moscow. It is an important junction on the railroad from Petrograd to Riga and in proximity to the German front established in the Baltic provinces.)

Owing to traffic conditions, it is stated, the Embassy will be compelled to travel by way of Petrograd, Helsingfors, Finland, and thence to Reval, on the Esthonian coast, and to its destination.

MOSCOW, July 27, (Associated Press.)—"Crush the Czechoslovaks" is the slogan appearing in all the official newspapers. It is the keynote of addresses from War Minister Trotzky to the soldiers and sailors.

With the failure of the land forces to make headway against the Czechoslovaks, Trotzky announced he would organize a flotilla on the Volga to eject them from Samara, Simbirsk, and other strongholds on that river which they occupied. In his appeal to the sailors, Trotzky urged them to rally again to the red flag and force out the troops which were cutting off Central Russia from its Siberian bread supply.

"You say, 'No bread,' and Soviet Russia says, 'Destroy the Czechoslovaks,'" is a declaration that appears in black type in the Pravda, the official organ of the Government. It also contains, likewise in black type, the following:

"Who is your enemy? Famine, which is growing worse than before through uprisings of the Czechoslovaks, the Mensheviki, White Guards, and Social Revolutionists."

The Soviet republic is now facing a food crisis which is far more disturbing to the Bolshevist leaders than even the constant uprisings which are occurring with more and more frequency in various parts of the country. Even the pitiful allowance of a quarter of a pound of a mixture of straw, oat husks, and black flour, which goes by the name of bread in Moscow, sometimes cannot be had in that city for several days, and very few are fortunate enough to be able to buy from youthful speculators several pounds of bread at from seven to twelve rubles a pound. Applicants for bread often receive, after a long wait, a quarter of a pound of grits, peas, or some such edible. Eggs, butter, sugar, meat, and potatoes are unobtainable by the average family, which can-

Continued on Page Five.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

SUBMARINE SINKS NINE SCHOONERS

Fleet of Thirty Fishing Vessels Attacked 60 Miles Off Nantucket Island.

FOUR SURVIVORS RESCUED

Sixty Others Are Known to Be Afloat in Dories on the Atlantic.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, (Monday,) Aug. 12.—Sixty fishermen, including the crews of nine fishing schooners sunk by a German submarine late Saturday night off George's Bank, are afloat in dories on the Atlantic Ocean, according to word brought here early today by four survivors of the attack, rescued by the auxiliary schooner Helen Murley.

According to the fishermen, a fleet of thirty sailing vessels was attacked by the submarine, several making their escape before the submarine could make ready to sink the craft.

George's Bank is sixty miles off Nantucket Island.

The auxiliary fishing schooner Gleaner, arriving last night, reported an attack by a submarine on four fishing vessels off George's Bank Saturday afternoon.

Captain Edward A. Proctor of the Gleaner saw one two-masted schooner disappear, but was unable to say what became of the other three vessels. That same morning he said he heard gunfire, but it was so far away that he could see nothing of the vessel doing the firing.

Captain Proctor said he was swordfishing 160 miles southeast from Race Point, in latitude 40.45 north, longitude 67.10 west, with four other schooners, the names of which he did not know, when the submarine came up in the midst of the craft. He was some distance away, but saw a shot fired across the bow of one large schooner with two topmasts.

As there was a brisk breeze, Captain Proctor decided to take a chance on escaping by cracking on all sail as well as power from his auxiliary engine. At the same time dories were provisioned and made ready to launch at a moment's notice if the submarine turned her guns on the Gleaner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department made this announcement tonight:

"The fishing schooner Helen Murley has reached an Atlantic port with four survivors fro mthe crew of the fishing schooner Kate Palmer, who report that a German submarine came to the surface in the middle of a fishing fleet off the Massachusetts coast and sank the Kate Palmer, the Anita May, the Reliance, the Star Buck, the Progress, and four others whose names are unknown.

"The survivors of the Kate Palmer were taken aboard the German submarine and held prisoners one hour and then set adrift in a dory."

WILSON HEARD EMPEY TALK

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Many have been the conjectures of late as to why Arthur Guy Empey's commission as Captain in the army was held up just before it was to be issued to the author of "Over the Top."

An incident while Empey was appearing in the new play "Pack Up Your Troubles" at the National Theatre in Washington may throw some light on the mystery. In this play Empey made his début as a speaking actor. He had already appeared in motion pictures.

President Wilson attended one of the performances, and Empey was unfortunate enough to select that evening to make a curtain speech. He paid tribute to the men who had fought in the French and British Armies early in the war, and compared the United States Army, now over there, unfavorably with them.

The real heroes of the war, Empey said in effect, were the volunteers and not the drafted men, who were fighting only because they were compelled to do so. Empey finally ended with a flourish and retired into the wings, but the expected burst of applause did not follow him.

It was about this time that it was announced that Empey had been made a Captain in the United States Army. But the full formalities had not been completed. It seems that while the commission had been recommended, it had not been signed and delivered, and three days later came the announcement that there had been a "mistake" in connection with the granting of a captaincy to Empey.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

FRENCH NOW MENACE NOYON

Storm Western End of Massif of Thiescourt and Reach Plateau.

CAPTURE FIVE VILLAGES

German Right Flank Will be Endangered Unless Plateau Can be Held.

ENEMY FEARS FOR PERONNE

British Airmen Report Confusion in City and Supplies Being Hurried to Safety.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 11.—The most important news of today's operations on the French front of attack seems to me to be the progress made by Humbert's army on the massif of Thiescourt. Here, if anywhere, the enemy might have been expected to make a resolute stand, but the French this morning attacked the positions on the massif and have climbed up on to the west side of the plateau, taking Laberlière, Gury, Conté, Moreuil, and Lamotte, and advancing about half way along the base of a series of heights over a mile to the north of Chevincourt.

This means that a large part of the west half of the position is in the hands of our allies. That does not look as if the enemy had much hope of stopping their retreat this side of Noyon and Plemont, and if they fall back as far as that line they must, in my opinion, go still further.

Their opposition to the Allies' advance is apparently stronger on their right flank than on their left, no doubt because it is their most vital point—a point that they must at all hazards hold for the time being if they are to conduct their retreat without its becoming a rout and disaster.

But unless they fight on the massif as if they really meant to preserve their position there—in other words, unless they succeed in keeping it in their hands—the conclusion is that on the right, too, they must eventually give way.

Definite Phase in Ascendency.

The Somme battle, despite the short period during which it has been in progress, marks a definite fresh phase in the ascendency the Allies are establishing over the Germans. For the first time this year, and, indeed, for the first time since the battle of the Marne, well-informed circles are using such terms as "grand désarros" (great confusion) to describe the character of the German retreat. Ammunition, guns, and rifles have been left on the ground in enormous quantities, and not only the cavalry, but the infantry, had the comfortable satisfaction of seeing the enemy flying in confusion before them.

I visited yesterday the ground in the neighborhood of Moreuil and Morizel and was able to see the devastation wrought by the French artillery. Shell holes pitted the ground everywhere near. The roads to Moreuil and Morizel are mere heaps of ruins, while a château in the neighborhood in which a German Colonel has been taken was a splendid tribute to the accuracy and intensity of the French gunfire.

The château itself had been thoroughly and conscientiously shelled, and there were great shell holes some fifty yards all around it; but then the shell holes virtually ceased, proving, as an officer who had been carefully studying the ground said to me, how deadly accurate had been the French artillery practice.

French collaboration with the British effort has been more comprehensive than had at first been expected would be the case, and now both the 1st and 3d Armies are en-

Continued on Page Two.

Poincare Goes to Front; Congratulates Generals

PARIS, Aug. 11, (Havas Agency.)—President Poincaré today visited Generals Debeney and Humbert at Army Headquarters and congratulated them on their success in the present drive against the Germans. The President also visited the liberated region.

Premier Clemenceau, accompanied by Minister of Finance Klotz, also went to Army Headquarters today.

ATTACK TO HOLD ALLIES ON VESLE

Germans Assail Our Lines, Evidently to Avert Stroke to Aid Somme Drive.

THEIR THRUSTS AT FUTILE

Eighty Germans Are Captured —Foe Is Reported to be Digging In.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11.—With the evident intention of hindering or blocking any proposed attack by Americans along the Vesle while the drive from the west is on, the Germans in the last twenty-four hours have delivered three counterattacks in force on our lines in that sector.

These actions, while of a local nature, were far different from the typical rearguard actions that the Germans have been putting up against us on the Vesle. They were delivered by fresh troops, who attacked in numbers superior to ours at the points where they hit.

We met these attacks with machine gun fire, and in one case with hand-to-hand fighting. The third German counterattack netted us eighty prisoners of the 4th Grenadier Guards, who said that they had been sent into the sector eight hours before being put into battle.

Germany's Attempts Futile.

The three costly German attempts made no material change in the situation. As much as they would like to, the Germans appear to be afraid to withdraw any troops from in front of the Americans to use further west.

Two French soldiers captured by the Germans in May entered the American lines on the Vesle yesterday. They had cut the wires of their cage and walked four days toward our lines. They were greatly surprised to find Americans along the Vesle, for, not having been told of the German defeat, they supposed that the allied lines were far behind that stream.

These Frenchmen explained that prior to July 18 the Germans had blustered daily about going to Paris, but that after the 18th their attitude had suddenly changed. The captives did not then know the reason. The prisoners had been told that the Germans' military rations were low because they had sent food to Austria to quiet discontent there and the growing spirit against the war.

Quentin Roosevelt's Grave.

The German cross above the grave of Quentin Roosevelt, near Chamery, has been removed and an American cross put up. This cross bears the inscription:

"Here rests on the field of honor First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, killed in action July, 1918."

The grave has also been fenced with stones. Yesterday upon it rested a wreath of flowers bearing the name of Miss Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army. The German cross, which was removed, had on it after the name of Lieutenant Roosevelt the words, "Buried by the Germans."

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

FOE FALLS BACK, FIGHTING

He Has Already Thrown Thirty-one Divisions Into the Battle.

FAILS IN ATTACK AT LIHONS

British Toops Inflict Heavy Losses and Maintain Their Line Intact.

FRENCH NEARING LASSIGNY

Their Four-Mile Advance Menaces German Positions Along the Oise.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The allied line on the front from Albert south to the Oise has been advanced as the result of fighting last night and today—only slightly on its northern extent, where British and American forces are co-operating, but to a considerable degree further to the south, where the French are operating by themselves.

According to advices received from Paris, the Allies tonight are fighting their way forward and the armies of Generals von der Marwitz and von Hutier are in full retreat in the direction of Péronne, Nesle, and Ham. Important rearguards are being sacrificed by the Germans to insure the safety of the main armies, and there is a well-defined feeling among French military critics that the German reserves are not so important or so numerous as was originally thought.

The recklessness with which the Crown Prince threw them into the battle of the Marne, drawing also from the stock of his royal cousin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, is believed to be causing General Ludendorff some worry.

Apparently, says the dispatch, the Germans are striving desperately to save their material and retire their troops to the old Hindenburg line, and rectify the front where they intend to make their stand.

Last night on the left flank of the general attack, Haig's troops advanced their line on the high ground between Etinehem and Dernancourt, [the latter about 2½ miles south of Albert.]

Further south, on the other side of the Somme, the Germans, reinforced by fresh reserves, delivered strong attacks against the British positions at Lihons, [about two miles west of Chaulnes,] and north and south of the village. They were repulsed with heavy losses after having effected a temporary breach of the British lines, which, according to the Field Marshal's night report, were "completely restored."

Capture of Chaulnes Reported.

It is unofficially reported that Chaulnes, the important railway town in the heart of the Somme battlefront and the key to the southern line of the German salient, has been captured by Australian and Canadian troops. Its fall is said to have followed a desperate struggle with strong forces rushed up to cover the retreat.

The British encountered fierce opposition north of the Somme, but they are now advancing down the long slopes toward Bray, if they have not already succeeded in reaching that town.

Between Arras and Albert the enemy is showing signs of great anxiety, and apparently is expecting a wide extension of the fighting front to the north.

Between the Avre and the Oise the French have continued their advance, despite vigorous enemy resistance. At the point of deepest penetration they have reached the outskirts of Canny-sur-Matz, [less than two miles from the important town of Lassigny, on the railway from Montdidier to Noyon,] an advance of about four miles from their front of yesterday.

To the south of Lassigny they have also made notable progress against the wooded heights protecting the town, and have captured the villages of Chevincourt, Machemont, and Cambronne.

At noon today the allied line was as follows, starting from the north: West of Meaulte, which is still in German hands, thence to Etinehem, Framerville, and Lihons, (which are still German,) Hallu Station, (the Germans hold Hallu,) Parvillers, L'Echelle, and Armancourt, (both of the latter still being German,) and thence through Tilloloy Park and through the station of Roye-sur-Matz to Mareuil-Lamotte to Samson and Machemont, from which it joined the line on the Oise.

In the area before Vauvillers [four miles northwest of Chaulnes] the enemy has been supported by heavy artillery, but further southward the French First and Third Armies have advanced slightly, and in this neighborhood the Germans do not appear to be too well supplied with artillery.

Large fires and long transport columns in the enemy's back areas tend to strengthen the belief that his heavy counterattacks against the British are intended to afford him time to evacuate his stores.

The allied casualties in the first two days of fighting were comparatively light, because the Allies virtually ran through the German positions; but since Saturday the fighting has been of a more severe character.

Interest centres around the struggle for the Lassigny Massif, which is high ground in difficult country and affords a considerable view of the surrounding neighborhood. Its southern edge is in French hands, but a considerable advance must be registered before the Allies can cross the Roye-Noyon road. All accounts agree that the attacks of the 3d French Army on the Massif are making satisfactory progress and that an advance of from three to five miles has been made since Saturday morning.

The roads for the enemy's retirement are by no means good, and it is believed not improbable that sooner or later he will be compelled to retire to the line of Péronne, Nesles, and Noyon.

General von Hutier's army, it would appear, will have to fall back beyond the Roye-Lassigny line to escape pulverization from the concentration of the three armies under Generals Rawlinson, Debeney, and Humbert.

Three days have witnessed machine-like movements by these three armies, each reaching its designated objectives without a single hitch. The speed shown in manoeuvring is regarded as masterful for such large bodies of troops, all the armies functioning perfectly.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, Aug. 11.

Night Report—Our troops have continued to gain ground between the Avre and the Oise, in spite of the resistance of the enemy.

To the south of the Avre we occupied Macquivillers and Grivillers, and have reached the line of Armancourt and Tilloloy, and progressed north of Roye-sur-Matz about two kilometers as far as the outskirts of Canny-sur-Matz.

Further to the south we captured and passed the village of Laberlière.

Between the Matz and the Oise our advance has assumed a more pronounced character north of Chevincourt. Machemont and Cambronne are ours.

Day Report—During yesterday evening and last night the French troops continued their progress along the entire front between the Avre and the Oise. They captured the entire massif of Boulogne-la-Grasse and carried their lines to the east of Bus.

Further south they penetrated the wooded region between the Matz and the Oise, reaching the outskirts of Laberlière and Gury. They took Moreuil-Lamotte and realized an advance of three kilometers in the region to the north of Chevincourt.

British

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Night Report—This morning the enemy delivered strong attacks with fresh divisions brought up from his reserves against the British positions at Lihons and to the south and north of that place.

All these attacks have been repulsed after severe fighting, in which our troops inflicted great losses upon the enemy's advancing line.

At one point, immediately to the north of Lihons, German assault troops broke into our positions and penetrated to the west side of the village. They were then counterattacked with determination by our troops, and in the course of fierce fighting over the difficult ground were driven back to the east and north of the village.

Our line was completely restored.

On the right of the British troops French forces acting in co-operation with them have made progress southwest and south of Roye.

On the remainder of the British front a few prisoners have been captured by our patrols during the day.

Day Report—By a successful operation during the night we advanced our line north of the Somme on the high ground between Etinehem and Dernancourt.

South of the river local fighting is reported at different points.

The French troops made further progress along the south bank of the Avre River and reached the outskirts of l'Echelle-St. Aurin.

Early this morning the enemy launched a local attack against positions north of Kemmel. The attack was repulsed after sharp fighting, prisoners being left in our hands.

Hostile raiding parties were driven off north of the Scarpe.

Hostile raiding parties were driven off slightly east of Robecq (Lys front.)

German

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)

Night Report—Violent enemy attacks on the battlefront between the Ancre and the Aisne have failed.

Day Report—Between the Yser and the Ancre the fighting activity decreased during the day, but was revived at many points in the evening. Strong enemy thrusts on both sides of the Lys were repulsed.

On the battlefront the enemy has extended his attacks as far as the Oise.

Between the Ancre and the Somme they collapsed before our lines. Directly south of the Somme the enemy infantry remained in action after their failures on Aug. 9. Strong partial attacks of the enemy near Rainecourt and against Lihons failed as the result of our fire and counterattacks.

The main strength of the attacks yesterday was directed against our front between the Ancre and the Avre. East of Rosières and on both sides of the Amiens Road and Roye we repulsed many times repeated enemy attacks. In the fluctuating battle against the masses of armored cars the unshakable attacking strength of our infantry again made itself fully felt at this point. On many occasions the enemy's assaults broke down even as a result of our artillery fire.

Before the sector of a single division alone more than forty armored cars are lying destroyed.

Between the Avre and the Oise the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, made strong attacks against our old positions from Montdidier as far as Antheuil. He was not able to reach our new fighting line east of Montdidier, which we announced yesterday.

Our rearguards received the enemy in our old positions with a strong fire and then yielded, fighting, beyond the line of La Boissière, Hainvillers, Ricquebourg, and Marest.

There has been very lively aerial activity over the battlefield. We have shot down twenty-three more enemy airplanes and one captive balloon.

On the Vesle the enemy was repulsed between Fismes and Courlandon.

In Champagne, west of the Somme-Py-Souain Road, there were local engagements in which we took prisoners.

FOE TRYING TO HOLD CHAULNES-NOYON LINE

Counterattack Fiercely to Check French, but Are Still Forced to Give Ground.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Germans tonight are holding the Chaulnes-Roye-Noyon line, but the Allies are making progress south of Noyon. The enemy's reserves are coming into the action, and the defense is stiffening all along the battlefront from Noyon to Chaulnes.

The number of prisoners taken so far in the allied offensive in Picardy was estimated early in the day at 36,000, including more than 1,000 officers. Among the prisoners taken are Generals and Colonels. More than 500 guns have been captured.

The enemy is counterattacking savagely west of Noyon, and seems determined to hold at all costs this town, which is about midway between Montdidier and Soissons.

The enemy is also seeking to prevent the Allies from gaining control of the Noyon-Ham road, which is

choked with material, guns, and troops.

The resistance of the Germans is stiffening against the 4th British Army under General Rawlinson. They are reacting violently in the region of Uihons, which changed hands twice during the night, but which this morning was firmly held by the British.

All the bridges across the Somme, between Peronne and Ham, a stretch of about fifteen miles, have been destroyed by allied aviators. The Germans have been attempting to throw temporary bridges across the stream, and the allied airmen are now systematically bombing these improvised structures.

Debris Slows Up French Pursuit.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11, (Associated Press.)—The German defense stiffened this morning in the region southwest of Noyon, but the French nevertheless gained a stronger foothold on the heights of Thiescourt.

There are indications that von Hutier is organizing a line of resistance on the general front of Roye, Lassigny, and Noyon to protect the withdrawal of the great masses of munitions and supplies gathered just to the rear, and to ease up a retreat which is becoming more difficult to keep in hand.

Slowing up of the French advance in that sector is due partly to the difficulty of bringing up munitions and supplies over roads incumbered by the débris of the German retreat, the highways also having been blocked in many places by trees felled by the retiring troops.

In spite of these obstacles the French advanced their lines south of the Roye-Amiens road and east of Montdidier, and the line the enemy is organizing between Roye and Lassigny is not likely to prove more than a temporary obstacle.

Two days before the allied forces made their attack, the enemy's artillery was posted in echelon, indicating that an attack was expected. Apprehensions were felt for the safety of the guns or else the artillery reserves no longer were sufficient to justify prodigality in their use, because, instead of there being artillery at the points where the strongest stand was made by the Germans, machine guns were their reliance.

One German division of reinforcements coming up by the road near Hangest was caught under the fire of French batteries and disorganized before it could get into action.

A division of reservists, according to the statements of prisoners, was brought into line against the French First Army with virtually no rest period. All the other divisions engaged against this army, with the exception of one, are said to have been weakened and worn by recent combats.

Staff Takes Luncheon in Field.

The General Staff of the French Army that is pursuing the Germans east of Montdidier ate luncheon today in an open field. The staff members were content with a frugal meal, served in small baskets and eaten with the aid of their pocket knives.

The main concern of the staff was not to satisfy hunger, but to keep the closest possible surveillance over the rapidly changing battlefront. They managed to maintain a close study of their military maps throughout the impromptu meal.

Yesterday's battleground all about was strewn with rifles, machine guns, ammunition, cartridge boxes, and supplies that were abandoned by the enemy. Mounted dispatch riders, acting in the absence of telephone and telegraph communication, were riding at a gallop through all the disorder of upheaved earth, their horses leaping over shell holes, trenches, and brooks to keep the front lines in touch with their supports. The forward movement of the French early outran the efforts of the Signal Corps to play its part.

The landscape today showed, by a vivid contrast, the ravages of modern warfare, even where ruined dwellings are absent from the scene.

The valleys were green and smiling where no shells fell, but the heights and ridges on which the artillery fire was concentrated had been so pitted and torn that from a distance they appeared almost white against the blue horizon.

The escape of the valleys of this beautiful countryside is attributed by some observers to the supposition that the Germans were obliged to be sparing of their artillery fire because of the loss of 1,200 guns to the Allies during the last month.

Others believe that the unharvested fields are due to the fact that German soldiers were harvesting the bountiful wheat crop of this region when the French and British troops surged down upon them.

Although their departure was hurried, the Germans found time to put the torch to Mareuil, which is still in flames. The devastation of many liberated villages, however, is slight compared with that wrought by the invader in the region of the Somme during his retreat in 1917.

French Cavalry Harass Fleeing Foe.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 11, (Havas Agency.)—French troops continued today to follow up their successes, pushing far east of Montdidier and taking many additional prisoners and enemy guns.

The retreat of the Germans has been disorderly, harassed as they were by the French cavalry and armored cars. They have been making vain efforts to disengage themselves from the French pursuit.

When the French troops entered Montdidier at 12:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the Germans had not yet completely evacuated the town, clinging to the outskirts of the place with the help of machine guns. Some of these were being served by officers of the detachments, all the men having been killed or wounded.

Following up this victory, the French cavalry, pushing far ahead, threw the Germans into disorder as they sought to fall back. In the wake of the cavalry came the armored cars with automatic guns, which scattered terror and destruction among the retreating foe.

The highways were crowded with masses of German troops and material.

Further south the French army continued equal pressure, taking the heights of Boulogne-la-Grasse. At the end of the day yesterday the French held the front of Orvillers, Boulogne-la-Grasse, La Poste, Conchy-les-Pots, La Neuville, Piermont, Le Plessier, and Chevincourt.

The French artillery today had under its fire important enemy concentrations of men and material retreating near Noyon and Guiscard.

HAIG'S FORCES MEET STIFF RESISTANCE

But Continue Somme Advance as Germans Cross the River, Streaming Eastward.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11, (Associated Press.)—The allied forces continued their victorious advance all along the line last night and early today, pushing in the general direction of the upper reaches of the Somme. They were smashing the stiff resistance interposed by the rearguards of the retreating Germans, the bulk of whom, according to reports considered reliable, were fleeing in disorder.

British cavalry were reported this afternoon operating close to the town of Nesle. (Nesle is six miles southeast of Chaulnes.)

Up to date thirty-one German divisions have been in contact with the allied forces. Of these, twenty-one have been engaged between the extreme left of the allied flank and the point where the French join the British. A number of prisoners from these divisions have also been captured by the French.

Ten divisions of Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been identified in the fighting.

Many hours ago the British, French, and American troops had reached, roughly, the old line held by the Germans before their retirement to the Hindenburg line. They have now pushed beyond it in many places.

Goyencourt, two miles northwest of Roye, is reported to have fallen to British troops.

Other British forces were on the front of Chaulnes, Hattencourt, and Villers-les-Roye.

The Germans are retiring gradually everywhere in the face of the fire from the British guns, rifles, and machine guns.

Americans Face Hard Fighting.

The Americans and British north of the Somme had further hard fighting, and with fine spirit pushed on toward Bray. They have traversed the northern spur east of Chipilly, and Etinehem, as well, is in their hands. Gressaire Wood had long since been cleared of the enemy, the allied forces passing around the wood, which was reeking with gas from many pockets.

Here both the British and Americans were helped on their way by tanks. At one place a tank, containing twelve volunteers, rushed a strong enemy position. Scores of Germans were killed, and seven officers and 200 men were captured. This permitted the infantry to get on to the line it was holding this morning.

The Americans, in the fighting of the last twenty hours, had further casualties, principally caused by machine gun bullets, but their casualties were no more than were to be expected among troops constantly delivering attacks against the enemy, who here put up probably the stiffest resistance of any along the line, realizing the importance of the positions, which are now in the hands of the British and American forces.

A considerable number of additional prisoners were taken here, and the Germans suffered extremely heavy losses.

Large groups of prisoners, hungry, thirsty, and grimy, and appearing thoroughly disheartened, continue to arrive at the collecting cages. Among the captured were five regimental commanders and ten battalion commanders.

Foe in Strong Force at Proyart.

Late today, strong enemy forces were concentrating east of Proyart, [on the southern bank of the Somme,] apparently making preparations to oppose a determined resistance. However, the German object probably is merely to cover the retreat of the large enemy forces. They have the additional need of attempting to take away a great amount of heavy material, of which they recently lost a large quantity, and feel the military necessity of risking manpower in order to protect the remaining supplies.

The scores of allied observers in airplanes reported that long streams of enemy troops and transports were rushing eastward, especially in the country east of Bray. Great columns of Germans were crossing the Somme River, even by the bridges that had been badly damaged by allied bombers, who had dropped many tons of explosives at vital points. The enemy bombers were also busy, and were repeatedly chased away by the British pursuit planes, to prevent them from dropping bombs to hinder the advance of the troops.

The Germans were reported to be retreating eastward past Péronne in the greatest disorder. Many were said to be without arms, apparently having discarded their weapons. Among them were many wounded men staggering along on foot.

Reports from the south received here say that the French continue to push along the Montdidier-Roye road. Many fires and explosions are reported within the German lines as their retreat goes on. Much of this destruction was caused by the Germans themselves, but in some cases shells from allied guns struck and exploded enemy ammunition dumps.

Chaulnes was shrouded in clouds of smoke, shot with flame. Among other buildings in the town the railway station was reported as having been burning for many hours.

The German resistance thus far generally appears to become weaker as the battle makes progress toward the centre, especially opposite the positions held by the Australians. Here, for instance, the artillery of the Allies often was required to lift the range 1,000 yards at a time, so rapid has been the advance of the infantry.

All the counterattacks that the enemy has been able to organize have failed, notably to the east of Folies, where extremely heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

Tanks, both the large ones and the "whippets," again performed tremendous services at a small cost to themselves all along the line. At one small town, south of the Amiens-Roye Road, the advancing French infantry sent word to the British that they could not get on because of heavy machine-gun fire from the town.

Five ponderous armored monsters went over and rolled directly into the place. Their crews discovered that the houses were crowded with Germans manning machine guns, principally from second-story windows. One tank leisurely advanced upon a house, while a hail of bullets splashed off its metal hide. After reconnoitring at close range, the tank backed off and charged home. Its great weight crushed in the whole building, and it continued forward until the structure was flattened out, with the enemy machine gunners thoroughly effaced.

After this success, the four companion tanks engaged groups of the enemy, and the house-wrecking machine proceeded to roll down and flatten nine other houses. This tank literally crushed the entire village, and all the enemy within.

When the French infantry, who had paused until the way was made clear for them by the British tanks, proceeded on their way, they met with no resistance. On the other side of the town, Germans who had witnessed its demolition, fled in terror.

German prisoners have boasted that their forces now are equipped with new anti-tank rifles, firing a large projectile at great velocity. Actual encounter with these rifles, however, demonstrates that they are complete failures when trained on the armored tanks. A number of the weapons have fallen into the hands of the British.

Cavalry Rounds Up Many Prisoners.

During the advance east of Rosières, British cavalry sent back word that they could not proceed because of heavy fire from a wood on their front. A number of swift "whippets" rolled around to the back of the wood, but the Germans saw them coming and ran for their lives toward the rear. This gave the cavalry an opportunity, and they charged into the enemy, who made a vain attempt to rally. The Germans were sabred right and left and 700 of them surrendered.

That was only one of the many instances where British cavalrymen, during the course of the battle, in addition to scouting far ahead of the advancing infantry and rounding up enemy forces, have made thrilling charges with the traditional dash of the mounted forces. If the Germans have had a hard time of it with the allied infantry and artillery, they have had doubly a hard one with the cavalry and the tanks.

The battle is progressing at this hour from one end of the line to the other, and the most favorable results are reported everywhere for the Allies.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

FRENCH NOW MENACE NOYON

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

gaged. It will be remembered how General Debeney's army co-operated with the British in delivering the hammer blow on the enemy. Once the disturbance of his line was achieved, the right of Debeney's army came into action, delivering its offensive at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th.

By evening of that day it had met with very strong German resistance at Arvillers, where reserves had been brought up to reinforce the men in the line. After a violent struggle these reserves were defeated and thrown back and the village was taken, the French also capturing Davenescourt and the park to the west of Contoire.

The whole of the 4 o'clock attack delivered southwest of Montdidier was a complete success. Rubescourt, Le Fretoy, Le Tronquoy, Vaux, Assainvillers, and Faverolles fell successively, the capture of Faverolles cutting off the line of retreat of the men in Montdidier and making the eventual capture of the town a certainty.

Since Aug. 8 the French have taken over 200 guns and 8,000 prisoners, the number of guns being markedly out of proportion to the number of prisoners. This can only be explained by the state of confusion existing in the German ranks. The men are flocking along the roads in disorder to the rear, abandoning everything in their passage.

In this connection the intervention of the 3d Army has been of extreme value, its action on the enemy's flank increasing the disorder.

Large convoys have been observed hurrying to the rear, and these have been subjected to artillery fire and air bombardment. Our aviators are continuously raining tons of projectiles on columns, on points of assembly, and on the bridges of the Somme, certain of which have already been rendered useless. The aviators have supplemented the dropping of bombs by machine-gun fire, and have materially aided in creating disorder.

Examination of the map shows the difficulty of the enemy's retreat. All the troops must pass either by Roye or by Nesle. They are already virtually cut off from Roye, where the French bombing planes have been particularly active, and in consequence the situation of the men on the high ground to the south is extremely grave.

The enthusiasm of the French troops is amazing, the officers at times finding it impossible to hold them back.

Since July 15 the Germans have lost more than 1,200 guns, a serious matter in view of the difficulties they have experienced in the last six months in the manufacture of artillery. Thus their lack of such metals as manganese has as for its effect the rapid wearing out of the tubes of guns, and these can only be replaced with great difficulty. Consequently the sudden loss of 1,200 guns may be expected to hamper them seriously for several months.

Third Army Thrown In.

After the success of the general advance the high command engaged also the third army that lay to Debeney's right, and at 4:20 in the morning an attack was delivered without artillery preparation between Courcelles, Fayette, and Matz. Two minutes later the artillery joined in, and the infantry and artillery advanced.

Ammunition had been brought up noiselessly into the line and enormous quantities of horse and motor transport were hidden, waiting for the sound of the first gun. At the first shot roads, woods, and fields were alive with galloping horses and motor lorries driven at breakneck speed, each hurrying ammunition to its own gun. Hundreds of guns had to be supplied and fed continuously, so as to enable them to maintain the full volume of their fire, until the retreat of the boche forced them to advance.

The boches were surprised, not by the attack, but by its rapidity. Two minutes after it began rockets were thrown up appealing for barrage fire—a fact that shows they were expecting to be attacked. Prisoners taken at Cuvilly had been ordered to retreat in the event of an attack, but with no definite plan outlined, and the French advance was so rapid that they were unable to effect retreat.

The capture of Cuvilly was followed by the capture of the park and château of Sechelles, where the regimental staff of the 7th Division was taken, and also a certain number of the 150th and 105th, and seventy-seven guns.

In the first line there was no very large force of the enemy, but resistance increased as the attack was pressed home. As elsewhere, the enemy relied chiefly on machine guns for defense, Cuvilly being taken by assault, despite the heavy machine guns with which it was defended, and Petitmont Wood, west of Marque-Eglise, suffering the same fate.

Tanks co-operated in the attack, and by 8 o'clock in the morning they were at Ressons-sur-Matz. Having crossed and cleared out Ressons Wood, by 11 Mortemer, Cuvilly, Ressons, and Marque-Eglise had fallen. In some parts by 10 o'clock an advance of as much as four and one-half miles had been made, all our first objectives had been attained, and in several directions the time schedule for second objectives had to be advanced.

The capture of Faverolles yielded its result of the fall of Montdidier by midday. Street fighting in the town lasted for some hours, but our troops refused to wait for it to be cleared, and swept on, reaching Andechy, La Boissiere, and Fescamps.

FOE MOVES SUPPLIES BACK FROM PERONNE

By H. W. NEVINSON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Aug. 11.—I hear that at Albert, on the Ancre, the enemy has now withdrawn to the eastern suburb and that very few trains now run from Péronne to Chaulnes. I am also told that great confusion is visible from the air in Péronne and that transports are hastening along the roads eastward from the town. Also that all the German movement is now backward.

But the enemy is moving up reserve divisions in hopes of checking our progress, and sixteen German divisions have now been identified against the British front alone.

Cavalry which I saw coming into action yesterday are reported advancing on Roye this morning, I cannot yet learn with what result; but just as I am writing this a colleague who has been up in that direction this morning tells me those gallant cavalrymen could make little headway against thick wire on either side, and, having only the main road for advance, were checked by machine guns.

Today a hurried German concentration for the defense of Chaulnes is reported, soldiers of every rank and branch and age being forced into the front line.

Cavalry Charge Machine Guns.

AUGUST 10.—One may assume that the immediate points before the British Fourth Army and our Allies are now the occupation of the considerable town of Roye and the occupation of Chaulnes Railway Junction, which is of the highest value to the Germans for the transport of supplies and troops. It is indeed doubtful whether the enemy has not already been prevented from using Chaulnes and the railway thence to Roye, since both must now be threatened by the Australians at Lihons and the Canadians. Chaulnes Station is also burning.

Further south our casualties have been chiefly due to excess of zeal, as when cavalry charged in dashing style straight up to woods strongly held by machine guns—an equally magnificent and deadly manoeuvre. Still, the Canadians, who have been perhaps most conspicuous in this respect, tell me their casualties amount to only one-third of the prisoners they have taken.

I have been with the Canadians all today. Perhaps I may digress into a brief description of the scenes from which I have just been obliged to return. The roads were long streams of white and yellow dust, so thick that the driver could seldom see far enough ahead to know whether it was safe for him to pass a slower vehicle in front.

As in the advance of modern armies, huge motor lorries, ambulance vans, and heavy guns, interspersed with bodies of infantry and a few mounted troops, were pushing forward along one side, while down the other came lorries empty and ambulances full, with here and there a batch of prisoners, their guards with fixed bayonets marching beside them.

Prisoners in Good Condition.

As a rule I was struck by the good condition and equipment of the prisoners. They looked well drilled and well fed, and their boots and uniforms were sound.

Passing through the ruins of Domant we crossed the marshy stream and bogs of the Luce which runs at right angles into the Avre. Here the Canadians had expected greater obstruction to their advance on Thursday than they actually found.

Further on we moved through a series of ruined villages as through a funeral procession of human labor and hopes and comforts. Such disasters no restoration can ever repair. A point between the ruins of Quesnil, north of the road, and Hangest, on the south, was occupied yesterday by the Canadians and French respectively. I set out to walk past the ruins of Folies and through the ruins of Bouchoir to the ruins of Le Quesnoy, close behind our front line. Here the enemy was still wasting shells by pumping them into heaps of bricks and rafters, for what had been streets and houses were now completely empty.

The country all around is a vast plain extending right up to the Downs, north of the Somme, but, like all plains, it is not really flat, but is varied by low waves of ground hardly perceptible, and yet capable of concealing whole batteries and battalions.

Small woods are also scattered over it, especially around the villages. For good reasons the fertile and open lands have not been much cultivated for the last three years. They are intersected by trenches of every kind, and dugouts facing both ways, for the ground has been occupied and defended by the Allies and the enemy.

Beside a road I came upon a little cemetery of French and British soldiers, killed in earlier actions, and found it untouched. A few German dead lay in the old and flower-grown trenches, dug by the British long ago, and some new German trenches were littered with the kits and books and papers of German officers who had been killed or had left in a hurry.

But the enemy's line has not been strongly held, as a rule, by infantry. He trusted to scattered posts of deadly machine guns, to gas shells and to bombing from airplanes to check the allied advance.

At certain points his artillery and machine guns acted with terrible effect just in front of Le Quesnoy. A short line between the former villages of Parvillers and Damery, about four miles northwest of Roye, was so strongly held by machine guns that the allied advance was for a time checked.

A low ridge was crowned by thin woods of shattered trees. On the left, near a little spinny called Bois de Tren, stood the wrecks of a few tanks, one of which was pouring out smoke and flame.

REFUGEES THRONG FRANCE.

Cable Message Tells of 300,000 Made Destitute by German Retreat.

Advices received here, on information obtained by Judge Walter Berry, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, from the French Ministry of the Interior, state that as a result, first, of the German drive and now of the German retreat, 300,000 additional refugees from the battle areas are to be cared for.

The cable message, which was addressed to John Moffat, Vice Chairman of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, states that among this 300,000 stricken people are a large number of cases of complete destitution. Many are children affected with tuberculosis. The cable concludes: "France is doing what is possible, but aid is urgently needed."

Judge Berry is Chairman of the General Committee of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is Chairman and Mr. Moffat, Executive Chairman. In a mail communication from Mrs. Chanler, received coincidently with the cable dispatch, she says:

"The importance of the organization we have effected is everywhere apparent. The Red Cross and other organizations, French and American, ask daily counsel and advice of our committee. We have taken in the eyes of the people generally, the place formerly occupied by the War Relief Clearing House. The money which we give to other organizations has helped to create this impression. The growth has been gradual, the difficulties enormous, owing to the fact that France at this hour is veritably a battlefield. Traveling is therefore difficult, if not altogether prohibited. One must wait sometimes two months for a 'wagon' in which to transport materials. These are but a few of the problems that have been solved by our committee, and within a month I should be able to show you the results obtained after one year's work."

GERMAN PRESS PERTURBED.

"First Defeat," Says the Berlin Deutsches Zeitung.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—"Events between the Somme and the Avre constitute the first defeat of the war," says the Deutsches Zeitung of Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.—The military expert of the Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, commenting on the allied offensive says:

"It is certain that Field Marshal Haig has employed only a restricted number of his attacking divisions. It also is certain that the German supreme command will do all in its power to hold together the main body of its men and the reserves."

WOUNDED CHEER VICTORY.

"At This Rate Our Boys Soon in Berlin," One American Says.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 11.—Tidings of the allied victory in the battles now in progress were received with joy by several boatloads of wounded who arrived today. The majority participated in recent battles, and although many had lost limbs they cheered the news that their sacrifices were not in vain. A wounded American remarked:

"At this rate our boys will soon be in Berlin."

STOPS SHELLING OF PARIS.

Allied Drive Marked by Silencing of Germans' Long-Range Guns.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The long-range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris for more than four months, have now been silent for two days.

This fact may be explained by the allied advance toward Noyon and Guiscard, six and one-half miles north of Noyon, whence the recent firing is said to have been proceeding, as these localities are now endangered by the French forward push.

DEFEND KERENSKY HERE.

His Friends in America Indignant Over Statements Made in London.

The news that Alexander Kerensky had been contemplating a profitable lecture tour in the United States, which he apparently cannot fill because he cannot get here, astonished many Russians here yesterday when they read it in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from London. Recent reports from Europe had created the impression here that Kerensky intended to return to Archangel and assist the allied forces there in bringing about the re-establishment of an organized democratic government.

General Victor Yakhontoff, Assistant Secretary of War in Kerensky's Cabinet, who is now in New York, characterized the statements made in London about Kerensky quoted in the dispatch as "wanton lies inspired as an attack upon the democratic forces of Russia, of which Kerensky is now the most prominent spokesman."

Alexis F. Staal, Chief Attorney of the Court of Appeals for the Moscow district, also denied that there was any truth in the charges made in London, and declared that the circulation of such reports about Kerensky, if known to the democratic elements in Russia, would arouse resentment.

A. I. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, said: "According to recent reports, Kerensky was about to leave for Archangel. It would seem from these charges that certain influences hostile to him were determined to cast him into disfavor with the allied Governments."

BRITISH DOWN 122 PLANES IN TWO DAYS

Eighty of These Are Destroyed —35 British Machines Are Missing.

GREAT BOMBING ACTIVITY

Bridges and Stations in the Somme Valley Are the Chief Targets.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Eighty German airplanes were destroyed by British airmen Friday and Saturday, according to official reports, and forty-two driven down out of control. A bulletin issued last night recorded the destruction of thirty-nine on Friday and the disabling of twenty-two more, twenty-three British aviators failing to return.

The official communication issued tonight says:

On Aug. 10 there was intense fighting in the air, mainly over the battle area.

Forty-one enemy machines were destroyed during the day, and twenty were driven down out of control. Twelve of our machines are missing.

Twenty-three and one-half tons of bombs were dropped by our airmen in the course of the day, and thirty-one tons, principally upon bridges and stations in the Somme Valley, during the following night.

The work of reconnoissance and observation for artillery fire was actively carried on along the whole front, while co-operation with the other arms in the battle has been actively continued.

The amount of small-arm ammunition fired from the air upon retreating enemy troops and transport has broken all recent records. On the night of Aug. 10-11 two hostile night bombing machines were brought down by us. The first was a giant German machine with five engines and a heavy load of bombs.

Anti-aircraft fire has also shot down two other enemy machines during the last two days.

The report for Friday reads:

French aviators again participated in the battle Friday in conjunction with the infantry, harrassing the enemy with shells and machine guns. Our squadrons took part in several battles in the air, in the course of which fourteen German airplanes were downed. Nine captive balloons were set afire.

Our formations dropped more than twenty-three tons of projectiles on troops assembled in the valley of the Avre and other parts of the battle zone, as well as in the rear. In the course of the night our airmen threw nearly seventeen tons of bombs on the stations at Ham, Tergnier, Nesles and Hombleaux and on several bivouacs.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the fighting of yesterday the Germans continued to be forced back. The principal retirement was south of the Avre, where the French persistence is drawing a loop around Roye and threatening this important centre with speedy capture. The French advance, however, was not limited to the immediate vicinity of Roye. On Saturday the French extended the fighting area by beginning a heavy attack between Montdidier and the Oise, the eastern terminus being south of the Village of Ribecourt.

In this offensive the French have also gained considerable ground. It was, however, such an entirely logical development of the fighting to the north that the Germans were on the lookout for it, and, in so far as they were able, had prepared to meet it. The French object here was to cripple the German defense of the ground east of Montdidier by striking in rear of the defensive lines.

The threat is twofold. There is a small single-track railroad (which may possibly have been double tracked since the Germans occupied the territory) between Pont l'Evêque, just south of Noyon, Roye, and Ressons-sur-Matz, which in this region of few supply lines is of great importance to the southern part of the German front. Noyon is the terminus of the important highway through Roye over which much of the German supplies must leave the salient. To take or even to bring either one of these lines under close artillery fire while the Germans still clung to their present positions would embarrass the defense to such an extent as to threaten a complete cave-in in this sector. This was undoubtedly one of the main considerations of the French commander in making the attack.

More important still, however, is the effect such a success would have on the German lines back of the Aisne to Soissons and along the Vesle from Soissons to Rheims. If the French lines could be pushed forward as far as Noyon, the German lines to the east would, of course, have to fall back in unison. This would almost certainly decrease the resistance along the Vesle front and in all probability force the Germans back even of the Aisne to their old positions along the Chemin des Dames. In other words, Foch's effort now is to line up the fighting from the Avre to the Oise with that along the Vesle, as well as to strike a blow against the flank of the Roye defenses.

In this he has not altogether succeeded as yet. He is still about five and a half miles from Noyons, has very difficult ground to go over, and is meeting with increased resistance. The country is rugged and filled with wooded masses. It is cut by streams which run through narrow cuts, the banks of which are very steep. The most notable of these streams is the Divette River, which flows into the Oise just south of Pont l'Evêque. But with all this there is a certain advantage. The French are astride the Oise, and while this makes close intercommunication between the forces on the eastern bank and those on the western difficult, at the same time it gives the French who are operating on the western bank good protection for their flank even though the liaison between the two wings is not all it might be.

There is another advantage in the French position which is greater still. The French are advancing rather rapidly eastward toward Lassigny. Their greatest gain of yesterday, in fact, was between Canny-sur-Matz and Mareuil. This line of advance, if continued in, will force the abandonment of all of the difficult ground southwest of Noyons, which at present offers such an obstacle to the French advance from the south. In other words, an entirely new pocket is being formed, which, if the French continue to be successful, will be bounded by the Roye-Noyons road, the Oise River between Noyons and Ribecourt, and the French lines from Ribecourt westward.

From this pocket the Germans will probably be able to retire to safety. But they will give up extremely valuable territory, and will enable the French to clear the German opposition north of the Aisne River at least west of Soissons. This is one of the largest developments of the offensive in the north.

North of Roye the British are now having considerable trouble. This does not necessarily mean that the advance has been stopped. It has been checked for the moment, however, by the arrival of fresh German divisions. Considerable fresh resistance developed between Fresnoy and Lihons, where the Germans have battled desperately to save Chaulnes. Apparently the Allies have not taken this latter town yet. The British report would indicate that the line runs just to the east of Lihons, which would leave Chaulnes still in German hands. The railroad junction, however, is only a mile east of the British lines, so that it is of little use in the German retreat.

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Whizzing Bullets "Just Made Me Madder Than Ever," Says One, Wounded Twice.

KIND TO INJURED PRISONERS

British Commander Praises the Grit of Our Men and Wishes for More of Them.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, Aug. 10, (Associated Press.)—"This way to the war," some soldier wag had written with a piece of charcoal on a battered house beside a shell-torn road between the Somme and the Ancre, just to the rear of the ground over which American and British troops have been fighting so stubbornly to gain their objectives in this battle in Picardy.

It was up this road that the American soldiers pressed on their way to the front, and it was in a barn nearby, neatly cleaned up for a dressing station, that some Americans and Britons who had gone that way and had been brought back over it in ambulances, were having their wounds attended to as the correspondent visited them.

These men who had stepped blithely forward to the fight and had been carried back not because they wanted to come, but because thus it must be, were in as high spirits on returning as when they went and were showing it by both manner and words.

Not only Americans were here, but wounded British and occasionally a gray-clad wounded German prisoner, all of them, however, receiving attention from the American hospital orderlies.

Inside the dressing station one American who spoke with a pronounced Swedish accent was sitting on a stretcher having his foot dressed. His head also was bandaged, but in one hand he held a sandwich and in the other a cup of hot chocolate, and it was evident he was paying more attention to his food than to his wounds. He finished eating, looked up and smiled and said:

"If I had a cig now I would feel top-hole."

Pick Up British Slang.

He, like all the Americans here, had been trained with the British and had picked up much of the slang of the British soldier.

The appearance of a case of American cigarettes brought a request for one from every slightly wounded man in the room and the contents of the case disappeared in less time than it takes to tell it.

The soldier just mentioned after giving his name, which cannot be repeated now, talked freely of his experiences.

"There weren't many of us," he said, "but we went up on the run and got in the thick of 'em quick. The first thing I knew the bullets began to sing around us from a rise in the ground. We halted a moment to let them have it, and then went on.

"My platoon leader led us to the rise, where we came upon five boche hiding out in a shell-hole, and collared the lot of them. All the time the bullets were whizzing around us but we didn't mind them. They just made me madder than ever. The platoon leader told me to take some prisoners back to the rear, so I placed 'em in front of me and we started across the rolling ground. I got on top of a little hill, when the bullets began to rain around us. One prisoner was hit on the head and killed and another was wounded, while two bullets hit me, one in the foot and one alongside the head. The four prisoners that were left and myself got away quick then, and here I am, all full of bullet-holes and the fight still going on. Rotten luck."

Stretcher-bearers came into the room just then bearing a long-legged German sergeant, who had been wounded in the body. He was placed at the end of the row, alongside an American. This tow-headed son of Illinois looked at the German hard and heard him mutter something. Then he lost no time in calling, "Hey, orderly, this Fritz is sick."

All the Wounded Gritty.

The summons brought bearers to the side of the German who was removed into the farmhouse nearby where the American surgeons gave him their attention, for a wounded German looks just the same to the American surgeons as any other wounded man.

One American, talking to a comrade across a smiling Tommie on a stretcher, asked, "What do the Tommies call these things we got, George?"

George answered: "Wounds—just regular honest-to-goodness wounds."

That was not what the questioner wanted to know. He said: "No, No. I mean the slang." Then, after a pause, he answered his own question: "Oh, yes, I remember. It's blighty, George, that's what we got, blighties."

George replied: "Blighties is right. I got two. I made up my mind I wouldn't stop till I got two and I got 'em. Say Dusty, do you suppose we might get to Paris or London or some place with these? I'm tired of the country. I'd like to go to the city for a while and—all right, Captain, I'm feeling fine. I've not been cold since I got these blankets on and some food inside."

George took a cigarette at that point and began to amuse himself by seeing how high he could blow the smoke toward the hayloft while lying flat on his back. That is the spirit in which the American wounded come out of a battle.

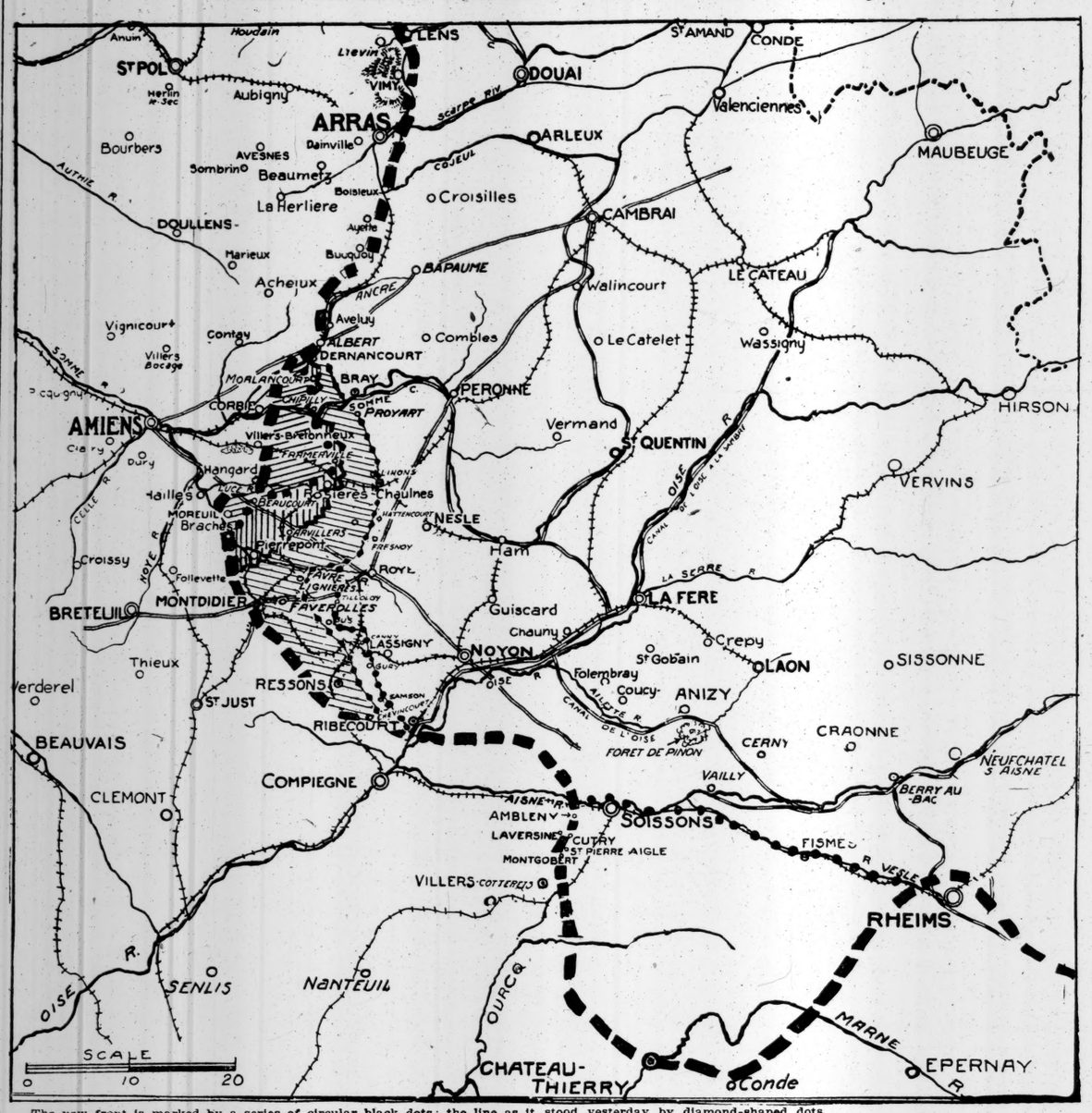
The British Commanding General, who saw the Americans in action, said this evening his only wish was that he had more of them under his command all the time.

Americans Captured 500.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chipilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "So successfully did they do their job that they made over five hundred prisoners and opened the road to the further advance that has been made."

Where the Allies Continued Their Advance Yesterday



The new front is marked by a series of circular black dots; the line as it stood yesterday by diamond-shaped dots.
The allied gains of Saturday are the areas shaded with strokes sloping from left to right; those of Friday have vertical lines, and those of Thursday lines sloping from right to left.

While the allied forces gained ground yesterday along practically the entire front, the change is not sufficient to show on the map, except where the French drove forward west and south of Roye. Here the new front is marked by a series of circular black dots; the line as it stood yesterday by diamond-shaped dots.

The allied gains of Saturday are the areas shaded with strokes sloping from left to right; those of Friday have vertical lines, and those of Thursday lines sloping from right to left.

HOLD FISMETTE IN SEVERE FIGHTING

Americans Retain Village in Virtually Continuous Engagement —Foe Digs In on Vesle.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 11, (Associated Press.)—The Germans made two artillery attacks against the French-American troops on the Vesle front, but the allied troops counterattacked so vigorously that the Germans did not launch an infantry attack.

The struggle for the retention of Fismette, on the northern bank of the Vesle, near Fismes, has developed virtually into a continuous fight. The Americans, however, are holding the upper hand, notwithstanding the German attempts to dislodge them.

In the region of Fismette the Americans Friday captured a 23-year-old German from a regiment that had been in the front line only a day. The German pointed out the positions of snipers and machine-gun nests and the American and French artillery soon wiped them out. This German also assisted the Americans in caring for the wounded, on several occasions going into the open and bringing in injured men despite the German fire.

The German was wounded this afternoon by a German machine-gun bullet. He was taken to a hospital, where the bullet hole in his hip was attended to.

A wounded private from Fismette said about fifty German prisoners in a cellar in Fismette were killed by a German gas attack Saturday night. They had lost their gas masks.

The Germans are using gas lavishly in all their attacks, and the French and Americans are reciprocating with gas projectiles in profusion.

Both enemy artillery attacks were made before daylight, but the allied counter fire apparently was stronger than the Germans had bargained for. The German infantry made no move. The enemy artillery was heard from only at intervals today. From the hills beyond Fismette German snipers and machine gunners are causing the Americans considerable inconvenience.

American officers in Fismette, in a brief report today, said that 200 Germans Saturday night became separated from a detachment approaching for an attack upon Fismette. Somehow they encountered their own barrage fire and every German was killed.

Allied aviators have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the French-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills northwest of Fismes. Allied officers express the belief that the German will not give ground here unless he is deliberately pushed off the plateaus.

The Americans on Saturday learned from German prisoners that the enemy was using an old rock quarry cave in the region of Longueval, large enough to conceal two regiments. He employed it as a refuge for troops at rest. The French-American heavy artillery shelled the cave all day Saturday, and the Germans were finally compelled to abandon it as a hiding place.

The guns of the French-Americans got the range of the entrance to the cave, and kept up a continuous fire all day. Observers reported that the cave had been considerably damaged and was rendered virtually untenable.

The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longueval, and also in the valley of the Perles.

Allied aviators on Saturday did not observe the Germans building any big gun emplacements, but here and there they were installing batteries. Most of these were of light calibre, which the Germans will be able to move to other positions when the French and Americans discover their locations.

MAURICE EXPECTS FOE TO BE FLANKED

Points to Great Peril of the German Left as Allies Drive in Centre.

EXTENDED FLIGHT LIKELY

Enemy Must Give Up Greater Part of the Ground They Won in March Advance.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The battle continues to develop most satisfactorily. The British forces have established themselves within close range of the important railway junction of Chaulnes, and should now be able to strangle the enemy's communications in the Montdidier salient in the same way as Foch did by striking at the Somme, upsetting the enemy's arrangements for supplying his troops in the Marne salient, and thereby eventually forcing him to retreat.

Our rapid advance to the south of the Somme has begun to have that effect. Our allies have extended their attack to the south as far as Matz, and are steadily pushing the enemy back from his position on the Avre. It is in this quarter that we may expect the greatest progress in the immediate future, for the enemy, if he has the means—and there is no reason to suppose he has not—is certain to make desperate efforts to hold back the centre of the attack in the neighborhood of Chaulnes where our men are fighting, until he has got his left flank out of the dangerous position in which it is now placed by our advance.

Amiens Line Open.

Already we see part of the effects of victory. The main railway line from Amiens to Clermont and Creil is in working order, and we may hope that in a day or two we shall also be using the line from Amiens along the Avre Valley to Compiègne; and with these valuable communications in our hands our chances for the development of our victory will be much improved, while the enemy's troubles will be increased until he has once more succeeded in straightening out his front.

The Germans are now being pressed everywhere along the forty-five-mile front, extending from the River Matz, across the Somme, to the neighborhood of Albert, and it is not extravagant to hope that, by working from such a wide base, we may be able to force the enemy back as far as the River Somme, from Péronne to Voyenes, and then along the canal to Noyon. This would mean the recapture of by far the greater part of the ground which we lost in the great battle of last March.

We can imagine the joy with which our men are now giving back to the enemy as good as they received, and one by one are recapturing the villages which we had held for so long. Such a defeat inflicted on the enemy would go far to nullify the effect of the great campaign which he planned for the employment during this year of the huge reinforcements brought over to the west from Russia.

Enemy Losing Strength.

In looking to the future we must remember that not only can the enemy never be so strong again as he was in March, but that we have achieved what we have achieved with the aid of only a small portion of the force which America will eventually put into the field.

In these circumstances this last victory, following so closely on the victory of the Marne, enables us to say quite definitely that we have only to hold on, and to allow no slackening in our effort, to be certain of final and complete success.

The attack which the Germans have just made on the Kemmel front was obviously intended to prevent us from detaching troops from Flanders and sending them to the Somme. The fact that it was made with a comparatively small force and met with no success is an indication that the enemy has not at present troops to spare for any considerable diversion.

The withdrawals which he carried out before the battle began in the neighborhood of Bethune and of Albert show quite definitely that he had abandoned any offensive projects which he may have formed for this part of the front.

It is foreign to all German principles of war to accept passively two such buffets as he has just received if he can by any possibility hit back. Therefore we can have no surer test of the enemy's strength and fighting power than will be given by his action during the remainder of the campaigning season.

It may quite possibly be that he is contemplating a general shortening of his front, having failed in his attempt upon Paris, in order that he may transfer his offensive to other and more distant fields and continue the policy which he followed in previous years of ending the campaigning season with some showy success.

If that is so, the third battle of the Somme must have effectively deranged his plans, for many of the divisions which have been fighting Sir Douglas Haig must now be but skeletons, and must be replaced from the already reduced reserves.

The broad result of the battle so far has been: First, that we have regained the priceless advantage of the initiative; second, that we have been afforded immense relief by the removal of the danger to the juncture of the French and British forces and by the restoration of valuable railway communications through Amiens, and lastly that the enemy's power for future mischief is seriously impaired.

DAILY PRAYER FOR VICTORY.

North Carolina's Governor Asked Citizens to Begin Custom.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.—Every evening at 7 o'clock church bells are tolled in cities, towns, villages, and in the most remote sections throughout North Carolina while people offer up a prayer for the success of the Allies. This is done in accordance with a proclamation issued several weeks ago by Governor Thomas W. Bickett.

Governor Bickett strictly observes the new custom. One afternoon he was playing tennis with a party of friends at a court near the city. When he heard the sound of the tolling bells he raised his hands and said: "Hold on, boys, there is the Angelus."

The game was stopped while the players joined the Governor in silent prayer.

CAPITALIST'S SON SLAIN.

Lieut. Ames a Member of Noted Bay State Family.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Lieutenant Oliver Ames of this city, mentioned in today's casualty list as killed in action, was a son of Oliver Ames, capitalist and manufacturer. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1917. In his freshman year he played on his class football and baseball teams.

Before leaving for the battlefront his engagement to Miss Caroline Fessenden of this city was announced.

BOMB KARLSRUHE STATION.

British Airmen Report an Explosion After Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An official communication issued by the Air Ministry this evening announces that an air raid has been made on Karlsruhe and that there was an explosion in the Karlsruhe station.

On the morning of the 11th instant our squadrons attacked the railway station at Karlsruhe and a hostile airdrome. Clouds hindered observation, but one large bomb was seen to hit the station of Karlsruhe, causing an explosion.

Fighting took place during most of the outward and return journeys, as a result of which one of our machines was driven down under control and three hostile machines were driven down out of control.

Fortifying the Russian Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—A special cable to the Berlingske Tidende from Helsingfors says that the Russian side of the border is now being fortified.

Will Buy
USED
PACKARD
Twin-Sixes
of the
2ND and 3RD
SERIES MODEL
Used Car Department
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
OF NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT 61ST STREET
TELEPHONE, Columbus 8900

FRENCH GIVE CREDIT TO BRITISH IN DRIVE

Press Praises British Tenacity and "Haig's Revenge" Is Celebrated in Paris Restaurants.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—In speaking of the present advance the French press gives a large share of praise to the British high command. Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, after alluding to the splendid plans for the operations, says:

"Ludendorff's operations were inspired by the tactics of General Byng in the battle of Cambrai. These were improved upon by the French Generals in our two counteroffensives of Montdidier and Soissons, and were brought to their final period by Field Marshal Haig."

La Victoire has this to say:

"Once again British tenacity has shown how to profit by the lessons of adversity—to draw from them an incentive to victory and choose a good opportunity."

Le Journal points out how excellent, both as regards time and place, was the plan of the attack, and concludes its article by repeating its title, "Bravo the British!"

In the Echo de Paris, Maurice Barres writes as follows:

"This attack, all the details of which were so minutely prepared, is greatly to the credit of Field Marshal Haig. We know the traditional doggedness of the soldiers of Great Britain, who stand up to the hardest knocks and only bide their time in order that their revenge may be more complete."

In the big restaurants last night the guests were celebrating what they characterized as "Haig's revenge."

HUNGRY GERMANS UNWELCOME TO SWISS

Suggestion That Central Powers Provide Food for Them Angers Teuton Press.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—German journals refer with indignation to the fact that the President of the Swiss Confederation has declared that the influx of strangers, especially Germans and Austrians, who come these days to Switzerland to feed well, is beginning to be dangerous to Switzerland itself. These strangers have many needs which it is impossible to satisfy, with the result that hotel managers are obliged to monopolize great quantities of provisions and take them away from the Swiss population, who are themselves suffering.

The President has declared that a law will be proposed soon whereby quantities of provisions, held for strangers in Switzerland, will be taken into account as subject to compensation to be given by their respective countries.

The German press asks if this is neutrality or if Switzerland has passed openly to the side of the enemies of Germany.

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Be careful how you make your Will

THE following precautions should be taken:

1

We recommend that you have a lawyer draw your will. He, better than you possibly could, will interpret your wishes. He understands the necessary legal phraseology, for, after all, your will *is* a legal document. Eventually your will must be carried out in accordance with the law. Your executor's fees are limited and are fixed by law.

2

Formerly either relatives or friends were named as executors—to settle estates. As individuals they were, of course, usually conscientious, but they often lacked sound business judgment. Unwise investments were often made—unnecessary expenses incurred. Estates shrank in value. Hardships to the heirs resulted.

The naming of the Columbia Trust Company as your executor insures both business fidelity and business judgment. Its reputation for painstaking, prompt and economical settlement of estates is the result of long experience in executorships.

If you are interested in further information about executorships, please ask for Mr. Warren, our Vice-President at our 60 Broadway office.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

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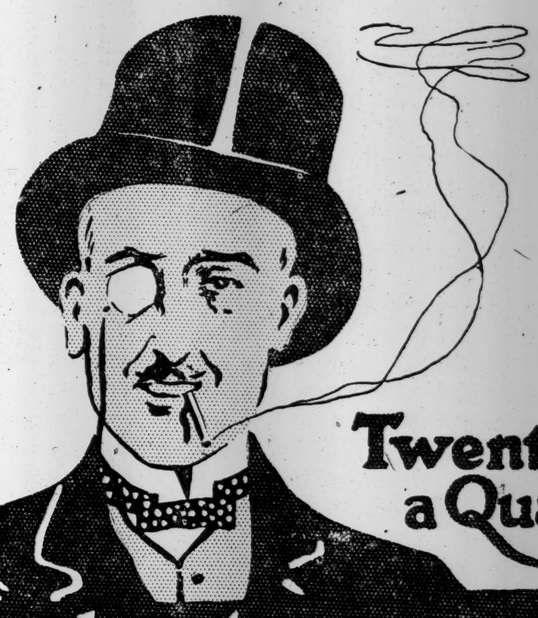

Trade Mark

Twenty for a Quarter

Herbert Tareyton

London Cigarettes

OUR CASUALTIES ABROAD PASS 20,000 MARK

174 Dead, 76 Severely Wounded, in the Day's List for the Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The total army and Marine Corps casualties since the United States entered the war passed the 20,000 mark today, when five lists, containing 421 names, were issued. Four army lists contained 335 names, bringing the army total to 17,269, after a complete official recheck. One Marine list, containing 86 names, brought the Marine Corps total to 2,749. The total for both army and Marines is 20,018.

The army casualties included 154 killed in action, 16 died of wounds, 4 died of accident or other causes, 76 severely wounded, 65 wounded to a degree undetermined, 2 slightly wounded, and 18 missing in action. The Marines casualties included 1 severely wounded, 82 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 3 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Aug. 11.	Total.
Killed in action	3,123	154	3,277
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,088	16	1,104
Died of accident or other causes	665	4	669
Died of disease	1,534	..	1,534
Total deaths	6,701	174	6,875
Wounded	8,826	153	8,979
Missing, including prisoners	1,407	18	1,425
Grand total	16,924	345	17,269

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men
Deaths	30	803
Wounded	55	1,770
In hands of enemy	..	8
Missing	1	85
Total	86	2,663
Grand total		2,749

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED AUG. 11.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—154.

Lieutenants.

AMES, OLIVER; O. Ames, Boston.
HARWOOD, F. A.; Mrs. F. Harwood, Richmond, Va.
YOUNG, FRANK L.; G. Young, Florence, Ala.

Sergeants.

BOBO, JOHN A.; Mrs. L. Bobo, Bonanza, Ark.
CAMPBELL, O. E.; Mrs. H. E. Campbell, Clarion, Iowa.
CARDWELL, S.; Mrs. M. E. Knight, Thompsonville, Ill.
MINTER, PAUL B.; O. J. Minter, Monticello, Ga.
MARSON, HARRY W.; Mrs. E. T. Marson, Waterloo, Ill.
SHANOFF, ALEXANDER; M. Wisneski, Philadelphia.
SHOEMAKER, W.; Mrs. E. Shoemaker, Lehighton, Penn.
WILLARD, ROSCOE A.; Mrs. M. Pozy, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
WALENTIC, MARCUS; N. Walentic, Gary, Ind.

Corporals.

ALLEN, CLARENCE W.; R. Allen, Turners Falls, Mass.
BERENBROK, GEORGE H.; F. Berenbrok, Latrobe, Penn.
BIGHOI, ——; Mrs. M. Bighoi, Chamberstburg, Penn.
CAZY, CARSO M.; Mrs. B. V. Casey, Slocomb, Ala.
CURTISS, OLIVER L.; W. J. Curtiss, Ransomville, N. Y.
CANNAROZZI, J.; B.Cannarozzi, 20-22 Prince St., New York.
CARTER, WILLIAM; Mrs. A. Carter, Erie, Penn.
COHEN, AARON; Mrs. M. Cohen, Du Bois, Penn.
COOKE, PATRICK G.; T. Cooke, Leisenring, Penn.
DALEY, JAMES; J. Daley, Chicago.
DARON, PAUL J.; Mrs. P. Daron, Michigan City, Ind.
DUFFIELD, GEORGE C.; R. SLOAN, Keosauqua, Iowa.
FRANCIS, BENJAMIN T.; W. Francis, Marlboro, Mass.
GROULX, C. A.; E. Groulx, 32 Kiah St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
GEMUENT, LOUIS A.; Mrs. M. Gemuent, Akron, Ohio.
HAYS, FRED A.; J. B. Hays, Morning Sun, Iowa.
HOPP, HENRY E.; Mrs. J. Burking, Mason City, Iowa.
HALLBERG, HAROLD O.; F. Hallberg, Kane, Penn.
HAMMONS, HARRY W.; Miss L. Hammons, Malvern, Iowa.
HORTON, WILLIAM E.; Mrs. J. H. Dawe, Cleveland, Ohio.
JARVIS, JOHN R.; C. W. Jarvis, Creston, Iowa.
KECK, LEO R.; P. Keck, Creston, Iowa.
KITT, D. H.; J. H. Kitt, Los Angeles, Cal.
McLACHLAN, ROBERT P.; W.P.McLachlan, Dry Ridge, Ky.
MITCHELL, GEORGE R.; M. C. Mitchell, Holdridge, Neb.
NEWMAN, ROLLA M.; W. F. Newman, Malden, Ill.
O'DONNELL, F. W.; M. J. O'Donnell, Bradford, Mass.
PHILIPS, HENRY; Mrs. R. Sandy, Grays Landing, Penn.
ROSE, FRANK; G. Rose, New London, Iowa.
RABORN, HOMER G.; G. W. Raborn, Gainesville, Fla.
RAWSON, FRANK; P. Rawson, Camp Logan, Ill.
SWEET, ORA A.; Miss Julia Horgan, Crockett, Cal.
SHURTZ, Clarence V.; H. Shurtz, Eagle Grove, Iowa.
THOMPSON, L. E.; U. G. Thompson, Thurman, N. C.
TIBBETTS, C. E.; Mrs. E. Kilburn, Assinippi, Mass.
UPTON, THOMAS A.; Miss F. Upton, Salem, Mass.
WHITE, A. B.; Mrs. B. White, Chelsea, Mass.
WAY, THOMAS D.; Mrs. M. Way, Exline, Iowa.
WINKLER, ROBERT E.; Mrs. D. Winkler, Louisville, Ky.

Buglers.

DUNN, JILES E.; Mrs. L. Strong, Cooter, Mo.
GOODRIDGE, P. R.; Mrs. D. T. Goodridge, Philadelphia.

Musician.

PELARZ, JACOB; M. Kwebica, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mechanic.

LEE, GARNET F.; Mrs. W. L. Lee, Evington, Va.

Wagoner.

GOTSCHALL, H.; Mrs. A. W. Lackey, Douglass, Kan.

Privates.

ARMITAGE, W. T.; Mrs. A.N.Darling, N, Blackington, Mass.
ARNOLD, H. W.; Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Ottumwa, Iowa.
BAINES, R.E.; Mrs. A. Baines, 63 Beacon Av., Jersey City, N.J.
BASHALL, J.; Mrs. P. Bashall, Province Bruzio, Italy.
BIRCH, ERNEST T.; J. Birch, Albee, S. D.
BREWSTER, J. G.; Mrs. J. Brewster, Meridian, Miss.
BRIGGS, C. F.; Mrs. C. Briggs, Forest Hills, Mass.
BULL, JOHN; Mrs. S. Bull, Plymouth, Conn.
BRENNAN, E.; Mrs. K. Brennan, 166 Mott Av., L. I. City.
BEEBE, LA GRANJE; Mrs. J. Beebe, Chicago.
BURGER, DEWEY M.; Mrs. M. Burger, McLean, Ill.
BURKETT, JAMES A.; W. M. Burkett, Rambauer, Mo.
CALLAHAN, J.; T. Callahan, 508 W. 132d St., New York.
CASCIO, JAMES; L. Cascio, Lake Charles, La.
CHASTAIN, C. L.; C. E. Chastain, Koskonong, Mo.
COFFEY, W. M.; J. J. Gallaher, R.F.D.2, Gouverneur, N.Y.
CORBIN, MAURICE A.; Mrs. L. A. Harrison, Boston.
CUNNINGHAM, F.; Julia Riordan, 533 W. 40th St., N. Y.
CAMPBELL, HARRY; H. Campbell, Spring Valley, Ill.
CIRULLO, MARCONO; P. Cirullo, Italy.
COLLINS, ASA L.; Mrs. J. L. Collins, Kansas City, Mo.
DALE, J. G.; Mrs. E. Dale, Lansford, Penn.
DALEY, LEROY P.; Mrs. W. J. Slovar, Ottumwa, Iowa.
DOLAN, J.; Mrs. M. A. Dolan, Kellargrea Co., Ireland.
EDWARDS, O. D.; J. D. Edwards, Clay, Ky.
ESTES, DENIS; W. E. Estes, Yellville, Ark.
FAULKNER, HERMAN; Alta Faulkner, Buffalo, N. Y.
GENZ, E. J.; Mrs. M. Genz, 200 Caspian St., Elizabeth, N.J.
GIRTON, FLOYD N.; L. R. Girton, Waldron, Ark.
GITZY, LA VERNE B.; J. Gitzy, Orient, Iowa.
GRAMMER, RALPH C.; T. M. Grammer, Ottumwa, Iowa.
GRAUER, C.; Mrs. Cath. Grauer, 15 Sylvan Terrace, N. Y.
HALL, EDGAR W.; W. G. Hall, Chapman, Ala.
HAMMONDS, C.; Mrs. M. Hammonds, Gate City, Va.
HOLMAN, IRA W.; Mrs. M. J. Holman, Moravia, Iowa.
HAIMERL, W. A.; Mrs. A. M. Haimerl, Dent, Iowa.
HALL, CHARLES C.; G. H. Hall, Red Springs, N. C.
HALPERIN, M.; Mrs. Rose Halperin, 253 Grand St., N. Y.
HEINBUCK, F. F.; Mrs. S. Heinbuck, Baltimore, Md.
HIDALGO, C.; J. R. Hidalgo, San Juan, P. R.
HILGARDNER, CARL; J. Hilgardner, Ottumwa, Iowa.
JACKSON, B. C.; C. L. Jackson, Kinston, N. C.
JOHNSON, CARL A.; C. A. Lundahl, Los Angeles, Cal.
KELLER, ROBERT S.; S. C. Keller, Morgantown, W. Va.
KELLY, P. I.; Mrs. G. T. Kelly, 606 W. 157th St., N. Y.
KENNEDY, H. J.; Mary H. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.
KING, GEORGE E.; A. Pair, Springfield, Mass.
KNEER, HARRY F.; H. Kneer, Alburtis, Penn.
KOKOSZKA, PAUL; Mrs. A. Ziemba, Chicago.
KELLY, J. J.; D. Kelly, 2088 Madison Av., New York.
KAISER, H. B.; Mrs. M. Kaiser, 654 74th St., Brooklyn.
KENDALL, O. V.; Mrs. E. Kendall, Anderson, Ind.
LEE, ROBERT E.; Mrs. L. Lee, Ensley, Ala.
LOPUS, SAM S.; F. E. Lopus, Kane, Penn.
LATHAM, BREWSTER; Mrs. F. Latham, Elkton, Ky.
LEA, EDGAR B.; Mrs. S. P. Holmes, Princeton, Ark.
LIDDI, V.; N. Liddi, Sannicandre, Italy.
LOEVEN, H. D.; J. Loeven, 184 6th St., Jersey City, N. J.
LUNDY JAMES L.; Mrs. M. E. Lundy, Baltimore, Md.
McSHERRY, J. C.; Mrs. P. B. McSherry, Enola, Penn.
MACDUFF, J. S.; F. G. Macduff, Cambridge Spgs., Penn.
MARASCO, EMIL; Mrs. A. Marasco, Danbury, Conn.
MOSES, HARVEY R.; M. M. Moses, Tamaqua, Penn.
MARTIN, EMMETT L.; C. C. Martin, Barnesville, Ga.
MYERS, W. M.; Mrs. G. Wilson, Antrim, N. H.
McCARTHY, ——; Mrs. M. McCarthy, 428 W. 52d St., N. Y.
McKINLEY, W. T.; Mrs. M. Lane, St. Joseph, Mo.
MASON, JAMES G.; C. U. Mason, Dublin, Ga.
MERKEL, JOHN; Frank Merkel, Oscoda, Mich.
NAZZARENO, PONCIATTI; A. Nazzareno, Italy.
O'BRIEN, J. T.; Mrs. E. O'Brien, 358 Prospect St., Bklyn.
OLSON, W. L.; Mrs. C. A. Olson, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
PRAY, JOSEPH; Mrs. C. S. Lombard, Redlands, Cal.
PAHLMAN, CLAUD; Mrs. V. Pahlman, Jericho Spgs., Mo.
PARK, CHARLES E.; T. E. Park, Farlington, Kan.
PIASKI, K.; A. Piaski, New London, Conn.
PITT, N.; C. Strates, 91 Cherry St., New York.
PETERSON, P. J.; J. Peterson, Greenfield, Mass.
PETRIZA, E.; Mrs. F. M. Fortunza, Italy.
PRINCE, M.; Mrs. L. Prince, 2,077 Vyse Av., New York.
PARKER, LLOYD; D. M. Parker, Hamilton, Wash.
PERGIAVANNI, A.; Mrs. D. Mastripolite, Italy.
THOMAS, COLLINS; Mrs. E. Thomas, Smethport, Penn.
RICHMAN, HENRY C.; Clara Boram, Anderson, Ind.
RORONO, J.; J. A. Krintresppa, 100 E. 162d St., New York.
SILVOY, G. J.; Mrs. A. Silvoy, South Bethlehem, Penn.
SAVIANO, FRANK; M. Saviano, Plainville, Conn.
SEARS, IRWIN L.; Mrs. N. L. Sears, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
STEVENSON, M. C.; May Stevenson, Fairmount, N. D.
SCHLOTT, LINCOLN; Mrs. L. Schlott, Lincoln, Penn.
SIMPSON, M. R.; Mrs. V. Simpson, Lovingston, Va.
THOMPSON, EDGAR; J. Broyles, Kirksville, Mo.
VINSON, SASSEL; Mrs. A. Todd, St. Louis, Mo.
VAUGHN, JAMES G.; G. R. Vaughn, Waterloo, Iowa.
VAILLANCOURT, F. A.; F. Vaillancourt, Fairview, Mass.
WATERS, CLARENCE; Timothy Waters, Arcadia, Texas.
WALCZAK, J. T.; Martin Walczak, Buffalo, N. Y.
WEST, G. E.; E. A. West, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—16.

Sergeants.

ROGERS, FRED; J. R. Rogers, Ensley, Ala.
URQUHART, D.; Dr. J. E. Urquhart, Ashfield, Mass.
ZILMER, GLEN; E. Zilmer, Monroe, Wis.

Corporals.

BROUGHTON, DAN; J. C. Broughton, Hurricane, Ala.
O'REAR, MERLE W.; N. W. O'Rear, West Seattle, Wash.
LOYD, ALEXANDER; F. W. Loyd, Eliska, Ala.

Privates.

ALLEN, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. J. E. Allen, Boston, Mass.
BRESSE, J. H.; C. H. Bresse, Prod. Exch. Bldg., New York.
COLBURN, CLARENCE; Mrs. B. Colburn, Toledo, Ohio.
COWNIE, BRODIE G.; A. B. Cownie, So. Sioux City, Neb.
COLE, ALFRED B.; Mrs L. Wheeler, New Haven, Conn.
HODGE, JOE W.; Mrs. Charlie Hodge, Phoenix, Ala.
KOCH, O. A.; C. Koch, 91 Ford Av., Glendale, N. Y.
PAPERNICK, HENRY; Mrs. R. Papernick, Toronto, Can.
SWANSON, ALBERT M.; P. Swanson, New Haven, Conn.
WILSON, JAY H.; F. E. Wilson, Thompson, Ohio.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—4.

Sergeants.

BROWNING, G. F.; Mrs. C. Browning, Aberdeen, Wash.
LYLE, DOUGLAS C.; E. J. Lyle, College Park, Ga.

Privates.

KOSKOSKA, MICHAEL; J. Koskoska, Chicago.
ROSELL, CHAS. L.; C. Rosell, Gen. Del'y, Wellsville N. Y.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—76.

Lieutenant.

BLY, ROBERT; H. Bly, Fort Scott, Kan.

Sergeants.

BEST, JAMES J.; Mrs. J. Best, Milford, Mass.
GILLEN, CARL E.; C. A. Gillen, Ottumwa, Iowa.
KING, PATRICK E.; Mrs. C. King, Chilton, Wis.
McDONALD, SAM; J. W. McDonald, Dadeville, Ala.
POWERS, N. A., Jr.; A. B. Powers, Lorane, Ga.

Corporals.

BINFORD, WALTER B., Jr.; W. R. Binford, Griffin, Ga.
EUBANKS, EDGAR H.; M. Eubanks, Rice Lake, Wis.
FISHER, WILLIAM; Mrs. M. Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOLLY, ARNOLD B.; Dr. Arnold Jolly, Hamburg, Iowa.
LUMSDEN, ROBERT G.; J. R. Lumsden, Santee, Ga.
MURRAY, SAMUEL B.; G. Bailey, Falls Village, Conn.
NOWAK, CHESTER J.; Mrs. F. Nowak, Rochester, N. Y.
PRIEST, LLOYD C.; Mrs. A. D. Hayes, Waterloo, Iowa.
BOULDEN, W. T.; B. Boulden, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
UNGERRECHT, JOHN D.; H. Ungerrecht, Henning, Tenn.

Buglers.

HARRIS, D. J.; Mrs. E. N. Harris, Steamboat Rock, Iowa.
PFALTZGRAFF, ELAH; Jacob Pfaltzgraff, Dumont, Iowa.

Privates.

ADAMOWYCZ, I.W.; J.Adamowycz, 78 Sherman St., Passaic.
ALLEN, B. H.; Mrs. G. H. Allen, Route 1, Crichton, Ala.
AMUNDSON, HAROLD; Mrs. C. Amundsen, Edgerton, Wis.
ANDERSON, ALBERT O.; Oscar Anderson, Creston, Iowa.
ATWATER, LEO R.; O. A. Atwater, Lakeview, Iowa.
BEHRENS, HERMAN; Mrs. M. Behrens, Crete, Neb.
BETZ, JOSEPH; Mrs. Sarah Betz, Lebanon, Penn.
BOLSAVAGE, J.; Miss R. E. Bolsavage, Millburn, N.J.
BUNCHINO, BENJAMIN; M. Bunchino, Buffalo, N. Y.
BULKA, WILLIAM; Julia Wineska, Union City, Conn.
BOYER, ARTHUR; W. A. Boyer, Chicago.
BURE, JOSEPH P.; C. H. Bure, Brinktown, Mo.
BURNS, GEORGE; Miss Martha Burns, Providence, R. I.
BRUCE, J. A.; Mrs. W. L. Coltraine, Randleman, N. C.
COX, JULIAN G.; J. B. Cox, Milledgeville, Ga.
CUCCIOLI, R. J.; V. Cuccioli, 1,711 78th St., B'klyn, N.Y.
CORDES, PAUL; Henry Cordes, Kanrar, Iowa.
DUNNAVANT, W.R.; Mrs.A.D. Dunnavant, Green Bay, Va.
EDWARDS, FRED; William Edwards, Andersonville, Ga.
ELDER, F. W.; Mrs. S. V. Norris, Rowland Park, Md.
FISHER, LEROY C.; Mrs. W. H. Fisher, Des Moines, Ia.
FLOOD, PHILIP J.; Mrs. F. Dunn, 6 48th St., Corona, N.Y.
FRENZEL, CLARENCE; Clara Frenzel, Waterloo, Iowa.
GAY, PEARL B.; Miss Annie Gay, Shoal, Ky.
GIORDANO, M.; Mrs. J. Giordano, New Haven, Conn.
GRIFFITH, MARION C.; Mrs. E. Griffin, Red Oak, Iowa.
GUIDA, FRANK; V. Guida, 1,317 2d Av., New York.
GUNTER, LEON O.; H. M. Gunter, Pitts, Ga.
HULBERT, EDDIE L.; L. Hulbert, Creston, Iowa.
JONES, CLYDE H.; G. M. Jones, Creston, Iowa.
JOHNSON, LLOYD V.; Mrs. L. Johnson, Webster City, Ia.
KING, ALFRED D.; H. A. King, Clinton, Iowa.
KLEMME, ARNOLD; Mrs. A. H. Klemme, Gerald, Mo.
LANGELEIR, A. V.; A. Langeleir, Marlboro, Mass.
LOOMIS, HENRY D.; Mrs. E. Loomis, Homer, Neb.
LONG, ROLAND; Mrs. Minnie Long, San Diego, Cal.
LEWIN, S. J.; Mrs. W. Lewin, 568 W. 149th St., New York
MALONEY, W. L.; Mrs. W. H. Maloney, Ottumwa, Ia.
MOORE, DOMINICK D.; W. J. Moore, Maynard, Mass.
O'CONNOR, C. H.; Mrs. O. O'Connor, Baltimore, Md.
ORTMAN, CARL; Henry Ortman, Littleport, Iowa.
O'SHANICK, JOHN; J. O'Shanick, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
PAGE, WALTER; Henry Page, Mt. Pleasant, Mills, Penn.
QUIRK, JOHN J.; John Packer, Florida, N. Y.
TODD, CLARENCE R.; Mrs. Wm. Todd, Fort Dodge, Ia.
REED, HAROLD G.; Mrs. Nellie Reed, Worcester, Mass.
ROBERTSON, EUGENE D.; Fred Conklin, Maynard, Iowa.
SVEGAN, SAM; Mrs. C. Svegan, Podolskoyhut, Russia.
STOTZ, CHARLES; Jacob Stotz, Turners Falls, Mass.
SAUVE, J. EDELARD; Joseph Sauve, New Bedford, Mass.
SIMPSON, FRED W.; James Simpson, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
SOBCZAK, WALTER; Miss H. Sobczak, Milwaukee, Wis.
STALLINGS, ROBERT L.; W. J. Stallings, Barnesville, Ga.
THOMAS, JOHN W.; Martin Thomas, Jonesville, Va.
WOOD, RAY D.; William Wood, Blairsburg, Iowa.
WIESE, JOHN E.; Esther B. Wiese, Jefferson, Wis.
WILSON, EDGAR; Mrs. Susan Wilson, Henderson, Ky.
YOUNG, ERNEST H.; F. Gimard, Holyoke, Mass.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—65.

Second Lieutenant.

BRESLIN, J. E.; Mrs. H. Cosgrove, Malden, Mass.

Sergeants.

CONRAD, RAY; Mrs. A. Conrad, Creston, Iowa.
FOLSOM, W. S.; J. W. Folsom, Westville, Okla.
MITCHELL, PAUL P.; L. Mitchell, Bedford, Ill.
STEINECK, W. C.; Mrs. Mary Steineck, Boise, Idaho.

Corporals.

EVANS, C. M.; G. G. Evans, Clearfield, Penn.
LANG, J. P.; Mrs. K. Lang, San Francisco.
McGUIRE, B. H.; J. A. McGuire, Winchester, Ky.
MARTIN, WILL R.; T. Martin, Pulaski, Okla.
MILLER, A. C.; W. F. Miller, Gardenville, Md.
PARKER, C. R.; Mrs. S. Bowen, 34 Culvert St., Brooklyn.
PASSMORE, W. S.; W. P. Passmore, Houston, Texas.
PATTERSON, H. E.; J. S. Patterson, Shelby, Iowa.
RICHTER, JOHN; William Richter, Bernard, Ohio.
VEIT, E. H.; Mrs. Marg't Veit, 419 Monroe St., Brooklyn.
WHITT, MARIETT L.; C. Whitt, Stocksville, N. C.

Bugler.

SMITH, JOHN; Mrs. L. Berge, 313 E. 140th St., New York.

Mechanics.

BELL, G. M.; Charles A. Bell, Arkadelphia, Ark.
VERNTUNOFF, A.; Mrs. O. Lupolov, Holmetta, N. J.

Privates.

BONNEVILLE, LORENZ N.; M. Bonneville, Alton, Iowa.
BEKAS, GUS; G. Gojorhras, 257 E. 11th St., New York.
BLUE, BOGDAN; G. Diegue, South Bend, Ind.
CAFFREY, J. F.; Mrs. C. Booth, 68 W. 117th St., N. Y.
CAMPANELLO, C.; Mrs. S. Trischitta, 91 Roosevelt St., N.Y.
COXN, W. L.; Mrs. L. Conn, 252 W. 84th St., New York.
COOK, BUFORD C.; Mrs. J. M. Cook, Magnolia, Miss.
CREGER, FONDA W.; J. M. E. Creger, Winterset, Iowa.
DENTON, EDWARD G.; Mrs. C. Denton, Charlotte, N. C.
FONTANA, JOSEPH; F. Fontana, Rockford, Ill.
GREER, ALBERT L.; V. Greer, Barron, La.
GORNTO, GEORGE S.; J. S. Gornto, Macon, Ga.
GREEN, BONNER; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Ft. Smith, Ark.
GRISWOLD, MAJOR; Mrs. Z. Griswold, Tabler, Okla.
JOERGER, JOHN H.; Mrs. C. Joerger, Greensburg, Ind.
JONES, HOWELL H.; J. B. Jones, Dublin, Ga.
KELBY, EDWARD T.; Mrs. C. E. Kelby, Cumberland, O.
KEPLINGER, R. E.; Mrs. L. T. Keplinger, Gilroy, Cal.
KILROY, JOSEPH R.; John M. Kilroy, Centreville, Miss.
McDANIEL, THOMAS W.; W. McDaniel, McLeansboro, Ill.
McNUTT, THOMAS S.; S. McNutt, Berkley, Md.
MADLICK, O.; Mrs. A. Madlick, 12 Old Bowery Road, Astoria, N. Y.
MARTINELLI, D.; D. Matturri, 258 Main St., Orange, N. J.
MARZEC, M.; Mrs. J. Glang, 311 Hammer St., Buffalo, N.Y.
MILLARD, FRANK L.; Frank B. Millard, Birdsboro, Penn.
MASUR, IRVING; Mrs. A. Masur, 1,571 Fulton Av., N. Y.
MICKLE, HERBERT W.; Mrs. E. Mickle, Glasco, N. Y.
MILLER, MARK M.; F. Miller, Anderson, Ind.
MORAN, M.; M. Killeim, 432 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOTTA, SANTO; Bokire Saboll, New Britain, Conn.
MUEGGE, ARTHUR; Mrs. E. Muegge, Milwaukee, Wis.
NAKUTUK, F.; F. Nakutuk, Plymouth, Mass.
NEITZKE, O.; Mrs. I. Neitzke, Toledo, Ohio.
NICHOLS, JORAN; V. Nichols, Cambridge, Ohio.
NOWELL, OVERTON L.; J. J. Nowell, Macon, Ga.
OLEHNEK, SAM.; Mattro Olehnek, 428 14th St., N. Y.
PARTLOW, EARL H.; Mrs. E. H. Partlow, Claiborne, O.
PREDDY, WALTER S.; S. D. Preddy, Trenton, Texas.
PURALEWSKI, LOUIS; P. Puralewski, Chicago.
RALICKI, FRANK; J. Ralicki, 344 Jay Av., Maspeth, N.Y.
ROSE, REUBEN, C.; F. J. Rose, Hyattsville, Md.
ST. GERMAIN, A.; Mrs. A. St. Germain, Fall River, Mass.
SCHLARB, CLARENCE M.; C. Schlarb, Stuart, Iowa.
SCHOLL, CLYDE R.; Mrs. S. J. Scholl, Indianapolis, Ind.
SMITH, WARREN C.; H. Smith, Oxford, Ohio.
WHITE, JOE; J. White, Adeline, Ky.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—2.

Corporal.

McNICOL, DANIEL E. Jr.; D. E. McNicol, Liverpool, O.

Private.

WOOD, JOSEPH W.; J. Wood, 1,184 Ogden Av., New York.

MISSING IN ACTION—38.

Lieutenants.

CASSARD, D. W.; M. Cassard, Grand Rapids, Mich.
LAYTON, L. E.; L. L. Layton, Georgetown, Del.

Sergeant.

RECK, ALFRED P.; Mrs. N. L. Reck, Piqua, Ohio.

Corporals.

COBAUGH, CLYDE B.; E. S. Cobaugh, Philadelphia.
HAND, RAY; D. W. Hand, Hutsonville, Ill.
OWENS, ROBERT; Mrs. L. Owens, Allen, Ky.
McCOY, JAMES W.; John Smith, Johnstown, Penn.
SMITH, FRED; Mrs. M. Smith, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Privates.

ALCORACE, AMADEO, Mrs. J. Alcorace, Waterbury, Conn.
BROOKE, JOSEPH H.; Mrs. M. Brooke, Philadelphia.
BRUNO, VITO; M. Bruno, Conshohocken, Penn.
CHRISTENSEN, GUY A.; Hans Christensen, Detroit, Minn.
CIRCLE, R.; Mrs. G. Burks, Springfield, Ohio.
DAIGLE, WILBUR; O. Daigle, Paterson, Iowa.
DUEPPE, O. A.; Mrs. E. Dueppe, Hammond, Ind.
FISCHER, W. R.; Mrs. L. Kielman, Jefferson City, Mo.
JOHNSTON, FINIS ; Mrs. C. Johnston, Atwater, Cal.
KOBER, PAUL E.; Mrs. K. K. Ocean, South Bend, Ind.
LAWRENSON, JENS C.; J. C. Jensen, Walnut, Iowa.
LEVIN, ELI; A. Levin, Utica, Mich.
LUCENTE, EPIFANIO; F. Fabbrizzio, Conshohocken, Penn.
MACCHIA, CARLO; Jose Macchia, San Francisco, Cal.
NABER, EDMUND G.; Mrs. S. M. Naber, Arcadia, Iowa.
OTT M. ANDREW O.; A. J. Ottum, St. Thomas, N. D.
OBERAKER, W.; Mrs. W. Oberaker, Cleveland, Ohio.
O'DONNEL, THOMAS W.; G. H. O'Donnel, Wamego, Kan.
OLGIVIE, G. F.; Mrs. M. Gennottee, Ascuteneyville, Vt.
OWSIANY, CASMIR; O. W. Owsiany, Chicago.

CORRECTION.

Previously reported missing, now reported on duty, 1.

Private.

DONEGAN, JOHN F. W.; M. A. Donegan, 220 W. 141st St., New York.

Marine Corps Casualties.

Marine Corps Casualties announced today, including names of next of kin, and emergency addresses, are:

SEVERELY WOUNDED—1.

Corporal.

HALL, BERN E.; Hamp Halls, Bellwood, Neb.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—83.

Captains.

CRABBE, W. L.; Col. W. L. Crabbe, Sr., Eminence, Ky.
HUNT, LEROY P.; Hazel O. Hunt, Gilroy, Cal.

Second Lieutenants.

BENDER, DANIEL W.; D. H. Bender, Philadelphia.
HEDBERG, CARL P.; Louise Hedberg, Genesco, Ill.

Gunnery Sergeants.

FOGELL, FOREST N.; A. Fogell, West Salem, Ohio.
SMITH, EARL; Susie M. Smith, Portsmouth, N. H.

Sergeants.

BANTZ, ERNEST M.; O. P. Bantz, Charlottesville, Ind.
ELLIS, ROSCOE; B. E. Ellis, Kittery, Me.
FRAZER, ROLLO H.; H. N. Frazer, Portland, Ore.
HELWIG, CHARLES R.; R.E. Bekahejuttner, Offerle, Kan.
NOLEN, GEORGE W.; Bettie Walden, Cumberland City, Tenn.
PANKO, ANDREW; John Panko, Nesquehoning, Penn.
SANDER, FREDERICK E.; John Sander, Saratoga, Cal.

Corporals.

AUSTIN, ROBERT E.; D. Austin, Bogota, Tenn.
BENNETT, SAMUEL J.; Mrs. J. Bennett, Slocumb, Ark.
COLEMAN, W.; Mrs.M. Radley, 306 Pine St., Elizabeth, N.J.
DAVIS, LESTER L.; P. A. Davis, Cleveland, Tenn.
GEBHARDT, H. F.; W. E. Gebhardt, Lancaster, Penn.
MARRONE, JOSEPH; G. Marrone, Worcester, Mass.
PONSAR, ALBERT; R. Ponsar, Maynard, Iowa.
RINDFLEISCH, RAY; E. Rindfleisch, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ZEEMIN, JOHN; Bella Zeemin, Melrose Park, Ill.

Trumpeter.

HARPER, VICTOR E.; Mrs. A.J. Lovinggood, Elberton, Ga.

Privates.

BOWERS, L. O.; H. R. Bowers, Fairmont, W. Va.
BOYCE, A. R.; C. Pattent, East Syracuse, N. Y.
BROSSEAU, PAUL; W. Brosseau, Everett, Mass.
BROWNLOW, JOHN H.; P. L. Brownlow, Alpine, Mich.
BUCKLEY, GERALD T.; C. H. Buckley, Salamanca, N. Y.
BECKER, FLOYD; A. F. Nichols, Bridgeton, N. J.
BECKETT, WILLIAM H.; A. J. Beckett, Chicago, Ill.
BERG, LOUIS A.; L. F. Berg, Madena, Minn.
BOHON, RALPH C.; J. Bohon, Terra Alta, W. Va.
BOVEE, SAMUEL A.; M. R. L. Bovee, Munnsville, N. Y.
CARSON, ROBERT R.; E. B. Carson, Hamilton, Kan.
COUCH, JOHN Y.; Mrs. M. J. Couch, Northville, Mich.
CRAIG, CLYDE C.; May Plummer, Akron, Ohio.
EANES, JOE W.; J. K. Eanes, Palmersville, Tenn.
FEINBERG, HERMAN C.; Anna Feinberg, Detroit, Mich.
FIALA, JOSEPH T.; F. Fiala, Chicago, Ill.
FOSTER, FLOYD A.; M. C. Foster, Bellerive, Ill.
GEHRKE, EDWARD; Bertha Gehrke, Chicago.
GLADHILL, CHARLES H.; S.R.Gladhill, Waynesboro, Penn.
GOLDSTEIN, M. S.; David Goldstein, 108 E. 4th St., N. Y.
HAIG, RUSSELL J.; B. Haig, Columbus, Ohio.
HALEY, LUTHER F.; B. E. Haley, Atlanta, Ga.
HANEY, CHARLEY L.; H. L. Haney, Louisiana, Mo.
HARRIS, RALPH C.; Mrs. E. P. Bunch, Williamston, N.C.
HARRISON, GEORGE D.; E. Harrison, Springfield, Ill.
HAWK, LESTER W.; B. Hawk, Clyde, Ohio.
HEATH, DONALD L.; E. Wallen, Minneapolis, Minn.
HENDERSON, JAMES S.; W. C. Henderson, Baltimore, Md.
HENKHAUS, HENRY E.; J. Henkhaus, Bethalto, Ill.
HIRTH, ALFRED C.; O. Hirth, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HOCKINBERRY, E. C.; Ella Hockinberry, W. Manor, Penn.
HOLLAWAY, ROSS; N. Hollaway, Hondo, Texas.
HORTON, WILLIS B.; A. B. Horton, Madisonville, Ohio.
HUBERT, VICTOR J.; E. Hubert, New Orleans, La.
HUMPHREYS, LORIN B.; A. Humphreys, Chicago.
IMHOFF, LAURENCE; L. Imhoff, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
JACOB, FRANK W.; J. Jacob, 2266 Keap St., Brooklyn.
JAMES, JACK; M. James, Oakesdale, Wash.
KLAMM, WALTER; J. Klamm, Hammond, Ind.
KLUMP, JOSEPH E.; Armond Klump, Newport, Ky.
LIND, CARL M.; A. Lind, Boston.
MADIGAN, BERNARD A.; E. Madigan, Flint, Mich.
McINTYRE, CLIFTON N.; J. McIntyre, Indiana, Penn.
McMICHAEL, STANLEY L.; A. R. Mills, Troy, Ill.
MILLER, L. F.; A. Miller, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
MOONEY, THOS.; T. C. Kuykendall, Malden, Ill.
MORRISON, JOHN L.; H. Morrison, Beaverton, Mich.
NEWTON, RALPH E.; E. Newton, Seattle, Wash.
PEREY, FRANCIS L.; F. H. Perey, Philipsburg, Mont.
SCHAUDT, H. B.; W. Schaudt, Chicago.
SCHILLING, EDWARD C.; C. Schilling, Corona, Cal.
SCHMIDT, LEO J.; J. Schmidt, Edwardsville, Ill.
SICKMIER, ERNEST A.; A. Kemper, Alton, Ill.
THIEME, ROBERT L.; Mary E. Thieme, Ferguson, Mo.
TUCKER, THOMAS B.; A. Openlander, St. Louis.
UHLITZ, H. F.; A. O. Uhlitz, 1,051 College Av., New York.
WALKER, LESO F.; Nellie Walker, Providence, R. I.
WALKER, WAYNE; J. H. Walker, Amy, Col.
WEICHLER, JOHN F.; J. Weichler, Birmingham, Ala.
WILSON, ROBERT L.; Mrs. Robert Wilson, Rye, N. Y.

MISSING IN ACTION—3.

Privates.

BROWN, LEON; A. Brown, Providence, R. I.
GOLDWORM, JACK; H. Goldworm, New Brunswick, N. J.
RIEGE, PAUL E.; L. Reige, Brookville, Ohio.

VETERAN CORPORAL OF THE 9TH KILLED

John T. O'Brien Wrote Mother in Brooklyn That He had

GERMANS PROTECT RUSSIAN ROYALTIES

Late Czar's Mother, Grand Duke Nicholas, and Others in Crimea Now Living Comfortably.

INHABIT THREE CHATEAUS

But Their Only News of the Outside World Is Obtained Through German Newspapers.

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STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11.—Here are the first intimate details concerning the present situation of the Russian Dowager Empress and Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch. The leading members of the Russian imperial family, who were delivered from the Bolshevist imprisonment through the German occupation of the Crimea, are living comfortably under German surveillance in three chateaus in the great chain of imperial ducal estates stretching along the Crimean peninsula's southeastern curve from Yalta to the peninsula's southern tip.

Forty miles across the peninsula lies Sebastopol. The Yalta coast, sometimes called the Coast of Azure and the Riviera of the Black Sea, was the object of the late Czar's longing during his tragic Siberian imprisonment, and well it might be, for it is a region of blue skies, vineyards, stately pine and cypress forests, and palaces, some of which cost 3,000,000 rubles.

The members of the imperial family who were able to escape from Petrograd fled hither during the first days of the Kerensky régime, and now dwelling there are the Dowager Empress, Maria Feodorovna; the Czar's uncles, Nicholas Nikolaievitch and Peter Nikolaievitch; the Czar's sister, the Grand Duchess Xenia, and her husband, Alexander Mikhailovitch.

The Dowager Empress occupies a small English style grand ducal château called Kharax, spending her time going to church, drinking tea with her daughter, Xenia, and waiting and watching the young people play tennis.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and his brother, Peter, with their Montenegrin wives, occupy a Moorish style Château Dyulber (meaning beautiful) at the peninsula's southern tip.

Grand Duke Nikolaievitch, who probably is the man of the biggest possibilities in Russia today and said to be biding his time, tends his vineyards and sharply watches what he believes are the Russian monarchical currents, but his brother Peter lives more secludedly, occupying himself with science and drawing.

The Czar's sister, Xenia, her husband, and their numerous children occupy the Château Ai Todor. The Grand Duke is spending his time principally worrying about the future of his six sons, concerning whom he frequently talks with German officers. To them he hints that his sons may become officers when the longed-for restoration of Holy Russia comes.

Damocles's sword hangs over these sons, for all but the youngest are in the Bolshevist proscribed lists and only the Germans' arrival in the Crimea saved them.

Thus, with tennis, teas, church, vineyards, science, drawing, paternal worries, and discreet observation of political currents does this family that once surrounded Europe's greatest throne now pass the time.

The best they can do for news of the outside world is to send to Yalta daily for the German newspapers.

Despite her 70 years, the Dowager Empress is extraordinarily agile and, according to the German officers, displays a genuine zest in life. On Sundays she has all her relatives to dinner and nightly she sits musing alone on the balcony long after her attendants retire—alone with the memories of a lifetime to give to political intrigue. Her little court is now superintended by Baron Stael von Holstein.

Russia's former Generalissimo, Nicholas Nickolaievitch, lives at the Château Dyulber, like a rich, retired gentleman, appearing now as always the well-groomed grand seigneur. At first he took no interest in politics, saying: "Everything now is so topsy-turvy there is no use paying any attention to the situation." But when the Germans came he began to watch what he believed to be the monarchical currents.

German regulars patrol the ducal parks, and at first posted sentinels at Dyulber, but Nicholas requested their withdrawal, remarking, "Somebody might think I was a prisoner here."

During the Bolshevist rule in the Crimea all of the imperial fugitives were imprisoned together in Dyulber, guarded by twenty-five men. They had a Bolshevist Commissioner to thank for their lives. In his comrades' presence he play-acted brutality toward the prisoners, but he quietly took care that no harm befell them. Their only complaint during these perilous days concerned food, which was awful. They received a thin soup thrice daily and nothing else.

Prince Orlov, a close intimate of the imperial family and once the Czar's right hand, tells the Germans that several years ago he warned the Czar concerning his political tendencies and predicted what would happen if Russia undertook a great war, but his warnings were unheeded.

LENINE MAY SEEK REFUGE IN BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

not afford the prices asked by the speculators.

In Petrograd, where the bread allowance is graded by classes, the leisure elements receive one-eighth of a pound and the laborers more than this, according to the nature of their employment. But even the factory workmen have to content themselves with greatly reduced portions, and the bourgeoisie is entirely forgotten.

White flour is not to be had in Moscow at any price, and such heavy penalties are inflicted upon dealers that rye flour is seldom obtainable, even at the rate of $1 to $1.25 a pound.

BRITAIN ANSWERS FINNS.

Has No Aggressive Plans and Will Not Interfere in Their Country.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Great Britain will not support any party in the Finnish revolution and does not intend to assist any Russian army to enter Finland or to support a civil war there. The British Minister to Stockholm has handed to the Finnish Minister there a note to that effect in reply t a note from the Finnish Government, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The British note declared that Great Britain had no aggressive plans against Finland.

JAPANESE WELCOME ACTION.

But Hope Large Japanese Forces in Siberia Will Not Be Needed.

TOKIO, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—Japanese opinion generally, as expressed by the newspapers, welcomes the dispatch of troops to Vladivostok, with the hope that Japan will not find a large sphere of military activity. The desire is manifested to adhere patriotically to Premier Terauchi's call to do everything possible to advance the prestige of Japan, with the understanding that the country is joining the movement through motives of humanity, and not for gain.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that Japan was the first of the Allies to send troops to Vladivostok. It is pointed out that it is likely that a large body of troops will be sent elsewhere in case military conditions necessitate such a movement.

CANADIANS GOING TO SIBERIA.

French Detachments Land at Vladivostok.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—Canada will be represented by a military unit of approximately 4,000 men in the expeditionary force which the allied Governments will send to Siberia.

This was announced here tonight by the Dominion Government, which promised a more detailed statement within a short time.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 9, (Associated Press.)—Four companies of French soldiers and one of Annamites from China and Indo - China arrived here today, headed by Commandant Mallet. A company of Czechosloak soldiers, with a band, greeted them.

Courtesy calls were exchanged by General Paris of the French Military Commission, M. André, French Consul; General Diedrichs, commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia, and representatives of the local Russian Government and Zemstves. The newly arrived troops were reviewed at the pier and then paraded to their barracks.

TO FOIST KING ON FINLAND.

Monarchists Override Laws at Obvious Bidding of Germany.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11.—The present rulers of Finland, under evident pressure from their so-called liberators, seem bent upon establishing a monarchy in Finland, clearly against the wishes of the country. The present Diet consists of only 102 members, instead of 200, with only one Socialist, all the others having been arrested, and even the Government could not get the necessary majority.

Now they have dug up an old Swedish law of 1772. According to this law, Finland should be still a monarchy and as such would have a right to elect a king. In their eagerness they seem, however, to forget that since then Finland has been part of Russia, also that in September the Diet unanimously declared Finland to be a republic.

WAR ZONE TRAVELERS

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

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THE POPULARITY of our Guaranteed Participating Mortgage Certificates is growing fast. They open the field of New York City real estate to investors of small sums—$200 and upwards.

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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Are You a Slave to the "Credit Privilege"?

Paying Tribute To Some store For the Privilege (?) Of Paying later.

Accept Our D. A. 4% Release

If you are able to pay your bills promptly you are not in need of credit. Instead of paying some store interest on the money they loan you to buy their goods, deposit that amount with us in advance and let it earn 4% interest for you.

We Offer You a Real Investment

through which you obtain all the advantages of a charge account to which is added not only the 4% interest your money nets, but an additional 6% in the saving you effect on the purchase price of the goods, since our merchandise is marked that much, at least, below competitors'.

We Neither Give Nor Ask Credit

We buy for cash and sell for cash.

We are enabled at all times to seize the best of our buying opportunities; which opportunities are reflected in the prices we ask you.

Hence we occupy one of the strongest and most commanding positions in the merchandise markets of the world.

The subsequent saving to you is enormous, and shows what a travesty on successful retailing is the system of credit.

The Charge Customer Pays More

Over 60% of the business of most stores is credit. Naturally, the customer pays for not only the vast expense of handling this 60% of its business, but for "bad" accounts as well.

AND THEY WHO PAY CASH IN CREDIT HOUSES PAY FOR THE CREDIT PRIVILEGE TO CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE CREDIT RATING.

Benjamin Franklin knew the value of cash buing when he said: "He that sells on credit asks a price for what he sells equivalent to the principal and interest of his money, for the time he is to be kept out of it; therefore he that buys upon credit pays interest for what he buys."

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Department, Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes at Noon

Buy War Stamps and add another lick to your promise. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and in Hundreds of Other Places.

Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."

For Prompt Disposal Monday

400 Pairs of Women's Smart Pumps and Oxfords

Regularly $7, $8 and $8.50

Reduced to $4.95

High-grade Pumps and Oxfords from our regular stock in a great variety of the most wanted leathers. Any shoe you might select will be a value unequalled in the Greater City. *Second Floor.*

200 Pairs Women's White Canvas Pumps, Special $2.95

Exceptionally well-made pumps with turned leather soles and Louis XV. heels. Wonderful values. *Illustrated.*

Just Arrived—A Wonderful Collection of

Exquisite Silk Bodices at $1

$2

In three distinct and unusually charming styles, fashioned of Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine, neatly trimmed with lace or with embroidery.

New, Summery Undermuslins Special at $2

Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises in Pink Batiste or fine Nainsook, trimmed with lace or hand embroidery in colors. One style *illustrated.*

Dainty White Petticoats Monday at $2

A most remarkable offering of lace-trimmed, embroidery trimmed or hand-scalloped Petticoats with hand embroidered designs. *Third Floor.*

Dainty House Dresses, Negligees and Kimonos

Reduced for Prompt Disposal

At $3—Regularly $4—Cool, serviceable House Dresses of Fine Tissue and good quality Ginghams, in two charming styles.

At $1.50—Regularly $2—Smart Negligees of Flowered Lawn with large white organdie collars and cuffs. Also dainty Japanese Kimonos in printed floral effects.

Monday and Tuesday Only

Clearance of Corsets

for Women and Misses at Greatly Reduced Prices

Low and medium bust models in a great variety of materials, some trimmed with lace and ribbon beading.

Formerly $4 to $8	Now	$2.95
Formerly $2.50	Now	$1.45
Brassieres—Were $1.25	Now	.75
Brassieres—Were $1	Now	.50
Brassieres—Were $1.50	Now	.95

Sizes incomplete.

The Annual **August Sale of Furs**

—Coats, Coatees, Capes, Muffs and Sets

affords savings of at least 30% on furs of the very highest grades

Furs of this superior quality must cost at least one-third more in the Fall, and only because of extensive purchases made many months ago is it at all possible to present such exquisite garments at these special prices to-day. All that is necessary to secure any fur piece offered in the sale is a deposit of

One-Third the Purchase Price

the balance to be paid when you take your furs from our cold storage vaults in November. To-day and Tuesday the following remarkable values will be featured:

Hudson Seal Coats	$175, $195, $215
Nutria Coats	$145, $160, $175, $195
Natural Muskrat Coats	$115, $125 and $165
Caracul Coats	$150, $175 and $200

Hudson Seal Cape Coatee, with Beautiful Squirrel Collar			$67.50
Hudson Seal Stoles	$39.50	Muffs	$10.00
Fox Scarfs	$30 to $39.50	Sets	$74.50
Wolf Scarfs	$24.50	Sets	$48.50
Skunk Scarfs	$30.00	Muffs	$32.50
Beaver Scarfs	$34.50	Muffs	$30.00

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal-dyed Muskrat.

Monday and Tuesday—A Remarkable

Clearance of Women's Washable Skirts at $2.75

Formerly $3.95 to $5

Cool, summery Wash Skirts, in a variety of tailored and novelty styles with detachable belts. Tailored with more than usual care in Gabardine or Ramie Linen. Waistbands 25 to 36.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Monday and Tuesday—A Special

Clearance of Women's Fine Bathing Costumes

Regularly $5.95 to $7.95

at $3.95 and $4.95

Higher-priced suits from our regular stock, combined with the surplus stock of a leading manufacturer. The styles include

New Coat Effects, Smart Slip-on and Waistline Models

beautifully fashioned of superior quality Satin, Silk Poplin, Surf Satin and All-Worsted materials. Two styles *illustrated.*

Fourth Floor.

A New and Very Charming

Satin Dress at $29.50

Depicting a new note in Smart Fashions for Early Fall

Simplicity characterizes this dainty dress all the way through. Its every line is new, and the absence of any attempt at elaboration makes of it a frock of a very tasteful type.

Fashioned of Satin of Excellent Quality

panels back and front being trimmed with hand-knotted fringe. Obtainable in Black, Navy Blue, Nigger Brown and Plum. Sizes 34 to 44—*Illustrated.*

REDUCED!

All Our Remaining Summer Frocks for Women

—the values are most remarkable—

Silk Dresses	Were $25, $29.50	$18.50
Silk Dresses	Were $20, $25	$15.00
Linen Dresses	Were $18.50, $20	$9.75
Voile Dresses	Were $15	$7.95
Voile Dresses	Were $7.50	$5.95

Beginning Monday, an Important

Mid-Season Clearance of Misses' and Girls' Apparel

At Radically Reduced Prices

Misses' Silk Dresses	Were $20	Now $15.00
Misses' Silk Dresses	Were $25	Now $18.50
Misses' Silk Dresses	Were $35	Now $25.00
Misses' Suits	Were $28	Now $15.00
Misses' Suits	Were $33	Now $18.50
Misses' Coats	Were $22.50 & $28	Now $19.50
Misses' Capes	Were $39.50 & $35	Now $25.00
Misses' Capes	Were $29.50 & $25	Now $19.50

Misses' Organdy Frocks Reduced to $12.95 and $15

Formerly $22.50 and $18.50. This season's most successful styles, in dainty Pastel colorings and white. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' White, Summery Frocks Greatly Reduced

Broken assortments of dainty frocks in Organdy, Voiles and Lawn, tastefully trimmed with lace, or handstitchery and ribbons.

Dresses	Were $3	Now	$1.85
Dresses	Were $5.95	Now	$2.95
Dresses	Were $7.95	Now	$3.95

To-day, on the Fourth Floor, Begins the

Final Clearance Sale of Women's Coats and Capes

Broken selections of the season's most successful models, skilfully developed in Satin, Silk Faille, Wool Jersey, Charmeuse, Silk Poplin, Mixtures, Taffeta, Gabardine, and offered at these

Big Reductions from Regular Prices

Coats—Were $15 to $18.50	Now	$8.50
Coats—Were $22.50 to $29.50	Now	$12.50
Coats—Were $29.50 to $45	Now	$18.50
Coats—Were $39.50 to $55	Now	$25.00
Capes—Were $35 to $49.50	Now	$25.00
Capes—Were $55 to $75	Now	$35.00

None Can Be Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

WISE WOMAN

She is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using just a few drops of the miracle-worker of cookery—

A1 SAUCE

THE numerous satisfied owners for whom we manage property is a guarantee of the efficiency and economy of our system of managing Real Estate, which speaks volumes.

Albert B. Ashforth Incorporated 12 East 44th Street Murray Hill 1100

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

GIANTS ARE WHITEWASHED BY THE PHILLIES IN AN EXHIBITION GAME

GIANTS SUBDUED IN NUTMEG STATE

McGraw's Men Are Shut Out by Phillies in Exhibition at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11.—Errorless ball by the Giants failed to subdue the Phillies in an exhibition game at Lighthouse Point before 3,000 people this afternoon. The Quakers bunched hits in the fourth and eighth innings and won by 3 to 0.

Mule Watson was found for only two hits, while Schupp was located for seven. "Cactus" Cravath bombarded the Giant twirler viciously, his drive to deep right in the second being pulled off the clubhouse by Wilhoit, while his single in the fourth was chiefly responsible for the two Quaker runs of that inning.

Twice the Giants had chances to score. In the first inning after Compton had flied out, Rodrigues went all the way to second on Pearce's overthrow of first, and took third on Wilhoit's sacrifice. Doyle walked, but Hemingway nabbed Thorpe's wicked grounder for the third out. In the seventh Wilhoit and Thorpe singled and Wilhoit stole third. Kirke and Sicking proved unequal to the emergency, however, registering a pop infield fly and strike-out respectively to retire the side.

The Quakers sent two of their runs across in the fourth. Williams singled to centre and Luderus drew a pass. Cravath's single to left scored Williams, and Pearce's sacrifice fly to centre brought Luderus home. Stock made the circuit in the eighth on his single, followed by a safety by Hemingway and a run-down between bases of that player.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Stock,3b	4	1	2	0	1		Compton,lf	4	0	0	0	0	
Kam'way,2b	3	0	1	2	1		Rodrigues,ss	4	0	0	3	3	
Williams,cf	4	1	1	5	0		Wilhoit,rf	3	0	1	5	1	
Mausel,lf	4	0	1	1	0		Doyle,2b	3	0	0	0	3	
Luderus,1b	3	1	0	11	0		Thorpe,cf	3	0	1	2	0	
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0		Kirke,1b	3	0	0	11	1	
Pearce,ss	3	0	0	3	4		Sicking,3b	3	0	0	0	2	
Devine,c	3	0	0	4	0		Gibson,c	3	0	0	3	0	
Watson,p	3	0	1	0	1		Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	30	3	7	27	7		Total	29	0	2	24	12	

Errors—Pearce, 2.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0				3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0

Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit. Sacrifice fly—Pearce. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Doyle, Hemingway. First base on balls—Off Watson, 1; Schupp, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Watson, 2; Schupp, 4. Double plays—Luderus and Pearce.

AT CHICAGO.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Flack,rf	3	1	1	0	0		Boone,ss	5	0	2	1	3	
Hollocher,ss	4	1	1	0	2		Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	2	0	
Mann,lf	3	2	1	5	0		Carey,cf	5	1	1	4	1	
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	3	0		Southw'th,rf	2	1	1	1	0	
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	4	0		Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	0	2	
Barber,1b	1	1	1	5	0		Moll'witz,1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Pick,3b	2	0	0	1	1		McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	2	1	
Zelder,2b	3	0	0	2	3		Schmidt,c	4	0	0	5	0	
Killefer,c	3	0	0	0	0		Adams,p	2	0	1	0	2	
Douglas,p	3	0	0	1	2		Comstock,p	1	0	0	0	0	
							aHinchman	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	5	6	27	8		Total	35	3	7	24	10	

a Batted for Comstock in ninth.

Errors—Hollocher, Barber, Killefer, Mollwitz, Schmidt, 2.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	...				5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0				3

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Carey, Southworth, Mollwitz, Mann. Sacrifice hit—Mann. Sacrifice fly—Pick. Double play—Douglas and Zeider. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Base on balls—Off Douglas, 4; Adams, 1; Comstock, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 3 in 5 innings; Comstock, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Douglas, 6; Adams, 2; Comstock, 2. Winning pitcher—Douglas. Losing pitcher—Adams.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	5		Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Leach,lf	4	1	0	4	0		Hollocher,ss	3	0	1	2	3	
Carey,cf	3	0	1	2	0		Mann,lf	3	0	1	3	0	
Southw'th,rf	4	0	2	3	0		Paskert,cf	4	1	2	3	0	
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	2	3	2		Barber,1b	4	0	3	8	1	
Mollwitz,1b	3	3	1	10	1		Pick,3b	3	0	0	1	0	
McK'nie,3b	2	0	1	1	5		Zelder,2b	2	0	0	2	4	
Smith,c	2	0	0	2	3		b'O'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	
aHinchman	1	0	1	0	0		McCabe,2b	1	0	0	2	0	
Schmidt,c	0	0	0	0	0		Killefer,c	4	0	0	5	1	
Mayer,p	4	0	0	0	1		Vaughn,p	3	1	2	0	0	
							cWortman	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	31	6	8	27	17		Carter,p	1	0	0	0	1	
							Total	31	3	10	27	13	

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
b Batted for Zelder in seventh.
c Ran for Vaughn in eighth.

Errors—Hollocher, 2; Vaughn.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2				6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0				3

Stolen bases—Carey, Cutshaw, Mollwitz, McCabe. Sacrifice hits—Pick, 2; McKechnie, 2; Hollocher, Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Mann. Double plays—Mayer, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz; Zelder, Hollocher, and Barber; Killefer and McCabe; Hollocher and Barber. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 6 in 8 innings; Carter, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn (Carey). Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; Mayer, 1. Winning pitcher—Mayer. Losing pitcher—Vaughn.

AT WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Shotton,lf	3	1	1	4	0		Acosta,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Foster,3b	2	0	1	0	2		Kopp,lf	2	0	0	0	0	
Judge,1b	3	0	0	8	0		Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	
Milan,cf	4	1	1	1	0		Burns,1b	3	0	0	13	0	
Morgan,2b	2	0	1	1	2		Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	4	
Shanks,rf	4	0	0	2	0		Perkins,c	3	0	0	0	1	
Lavan,ss	4	1	1	5	2		Dykes,2b	3	0	1	0	3	
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	6	2		Dugan,ss	3	0	0	0	2	
Shaw,p	3	0	1	0	2		Adams,p	2	0	0	0	2	
							aJamieson	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	28	3	6	27	10		Total	27	0	3	24	12	

a Batted for Adams in ninth.

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	...					3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0

Two-base hit—Lavan. Sacrifice hits—Judge, Morgan. Double play—Lavan and Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 1; Adams, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Shaw, 5.

MARCIA SAILS HOME FIRST.

Takes Catboat Contest In Annual Jamaica Bay Races.

Weather conditions were anything but ideal for the annual open race of the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay yesterday. The sky was overcast and the rain of the early morning killed practically all of the breeze. The sailing divisions had considerable trouble in going around a shortened course. The conditions were better for the motor boats, which had excellent brushes in all classes.

Owing to the fact that the ratings were not known to Commodore Yenzer, Chairman of the Race Committee, there is a strong possibility that the positions of the yachts will be changed when the committee receives the necessary data to figure the corrected time. On actual time the winner in the open catboat class was Marcia, while Clara May was the first home in the class for cabin catboats and sloops.

W. Kruger's Siren was the first of the power cruisers across the finish line. In the speedboat division Sunnyside III. led home the fleet. Among the open power boats the winner on actual time was Margaret, the property of W. Sullivan.

ALTAIR SETS FAST PACE.

Leads Star Class Fleet in Race on Manhasset Bay.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 11.—Edwin V. Willis, sailing his yacht Altair in one of the series of championship star class races on Manhasset Bay this afternoon, breezed home an easy winner by over seven minutes.

The Altair took the lead soon after the start, and Mr. Willis had the little yacht under such perfect control that, before the fleet had gone half way around the six-mile course, the result of the race was not in doubt.

International League.

Newark, 3; Jersey City, 0.
Rochester, 5; Hamilton, 3.
Hamilton, 7; Rochester, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Binghamton, 3.

Giants, today, with Boston. 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 3, (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 3. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 3. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 2. (First game.)
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 1. (Second game.)
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 3, (First game.)
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5. (Second game.)
Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	67	36	.650
New York	61	43	.587
Pittsburgh	54	48	.529
Cincinnati	48	54	.471
Philadelphia	47	54	.465
Brooklyn	46	55	.455
Boston	46	57	.447
St. Louis	43	65	.398

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	63	43	.590
Cleveland	61	47	.565
Washington	58	48	.547
Chicago	52	53	.495
New York	50	52	.490
St. Louis	48	56	.462
Detroit	47	59	.443
Philadelphia	42	63	.400

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.

AT CINCINNATI.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	1		Anderson,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
L.Magee,2b	3	1	0	4	4		Betzel,3b	3	0	0	0	1	
Roush,cf	3	0	0	2	0		P'lette,1b,ss	3	0	2	6	2	
S.Magee,1b	4	1	1	9	1		Hornsby,ss	1	0	0	0	3	
Neale,lf	4	0	2	2	0		Grimes,1b	2	1	1	11	1	
Griffith,rf	3	1	1	2	1		Fisher,2b	3	1	1	5	2	
Blackb'ne,ss	2	0	1	1	6		McHenry,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Wingo,c	1	0	0	6	0		Heathcote,cf	4	0	1	5	0	
Eller,p	3	0	0	0	1		Gonzales,c	4	0	1	1	1	
							Doak,p	2	0	0	1	4	
Total	27	3	5	27	14		Total	28	2	6	*26	17	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Paulette, Hornsby, S. Magee, Blackburn, Wingo.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2				3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0				2

Two-base hits—Paulette, Gonzales. Three-base hits—S. Magee, Griffith. Stolen bases—Paulette. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Betzel, Fisher. McHenry. Sacrifice flies—Roush, Blackburne. Double plays—Blackburne, L. Magee, and S. Magee, 2; Griffith and Wingo; Groh and L. Magee. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 4; Doak, 4. Struck out—By Eller, 5; Doak, 1.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Anderson,rf	4	2	2	1	1		Groh,3b	5	0	1	0	1	
Betzel,3b	4	2	3	1	1		L.Magee,2b	4	0	1	1	3	
Paulette,ss	2	0	1	4	1		Roush,cf	4	1	1	3	0	
Grimes,1b	3	0	0	7	0		S.Magee,1b	4	0	1	12	0	
Fisher,2b	4	0	0	3	4		Neale,lf	2	0	0	1	0	
McHenry,lf	4	1	2	3	0		Cueto,lf	1	1	1	1	0	
Heathcote,cf	4	0	2	1	0		Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0	
Gonzales,c	4	0	2	7	0		Blackb'ne,ss	4	0	3	5	4	
Packard,p	4	0	0	0	0		Wingo,c	4	1	2	4	1	
							Luque,p	4	0	1	0	4	
Total	33	5	12	27	7		Total	35	3	10	27	16	

Error—S. Magee.

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1				5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2				3

Two-base hits—Roush, Gonzales. Three-base hits—Blackburne, Luque, Betzel, 2; Heathcote. Stolen bases—Cueto, 2; Blackburne. Sacrifice hit—Grimes. Sacrifice flies—Paulette, 2. Double play—Fisher and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 2; Luque, 1. Struck out—By Packard, 5; Luque, 2.

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FINE GOLF PLAYED BY MISS STIRLING

With Perry Adair, the National Champion Defeats Miss Rosenthal and Bobby Jones, 4 and 2.

Both Perry Adair and his partner, Miss Alexa Stirling, were at their best in a four-ball Red Cross match on the links of the Essex County Country Club yesterday afternoon. As a result they had no trouble in defeating Bobby Jones and Miss Elaine Rosenthal by 8 in points, or 4 and 2 at match play.

So well did Adair play that he was credited with 72, going out in 37 and making the inward journey in 35. Jones, who was a bit off form, took 78 for the round, while Miss Stirling and Miss Rosenthal had 80 and 81 respectively. It was said that the 80 by the national champion was the lowest ever made over the course by a woman.

The best-ball card:

Adair and Miss Stirling:										
Out	3	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	—35
In	4	3	4	4	2	4	5	5	4	—33—68
Jones and Miss Rosenthal:										
Out	3	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	—36
In	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	6	4	3—30—72

BOY NET CHAMPION VICTOR.

Richards Defeats Junior Title-Holder in Prolonged Match.

Vincent Richards, the national boys' tennis champion, defeated Frank Anderson, the metropolitan junior champion, in the final round of the Long Island Tennis Centre championship on the courts of the Woodmere Club yesterday afternoon in a keenly played five-set match, with the score 6—8, 8—7, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1. The honors in doubles went to Frank Anderson and Cecil Donaldson, who defeated Abraham Bassford, 3d, and Gerald Emerson at 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 8—6, 7—5.

AT ST. LOUIS.

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Tobin,lf	2	0	0	1	0		Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	1	
Maisel,3b	4	0	0	2	4		R.Jones,3b	4	0	0	0	4	
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	1		Cobb,cf	4	0	2	4	0	
Demmitt,rf	4	2	2	3	1		Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0	
Smith,cf	3	1	2	5	0		Griggs,1b	4	0	2	9	0	
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	0		Harper,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Austin,ss	4	1	2	2	2		Young,2b	4	1	2	2	2	
Severeid,c	2	1	1	3	2		Stanage,c	4	1	2	2	1	
Wright,p	2	0	0	0	0		Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	3	
Houck,p	1	0	1	0	0		aVitt	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	29	5	8	27	10		Total	36	2	11	24	11	

a Batted for Dauss in ninth.

Errors—Smith, Griggs, Dauss.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	...				5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0				2

Two-base hits—Severeid, Houck. Three-base hits—Smith, Austin. Stolen bases—Austin, Young. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Gedeon. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Wright, 2. Hits—Off Wright, 9 in 6 innings; Houck, 2 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Tobin.) Struck out—By Wright, 3. Wild pitchers—Wright, Houck. Winning pitcher—Houck.

SECOND GAME.

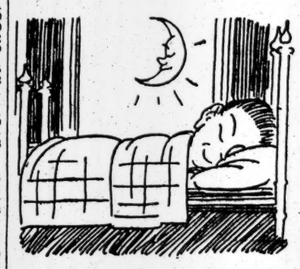
DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Bush,ss	5	0	1	3	4		Tobin,lf	4	1	1	1	0	
R.Jones,3b	4	0	0	1	0		Maisel,3b	3	0	1	0	0	
Cobb,cf	3	1	2	1	0		Sisler,1b	3	0	2	10	2	
Veach,lf	3	2	3	2	0		Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Griggs,1b	3	0	0	12	1		Smith,cf	4	0	2	2	1	
Harper,rf	4	0	1	3	0		Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	2	5	
Young,2b	4	1	1	4	5		Austin,ss	4	0	1	5	2	
Spencer,c	4	1	1	1	2		Nu'maker,c	4	0	0	8	1	
Kallio,p	4	0	1	0	4		Leifield,p	1	0	0	0	1	
							Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	34	5	10	27	16		aHendrix	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	32	1	7	27	13	

a Batted for Davenport in ninth.

Errors—Maisel, Demmitt.

Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0				5
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				1

Two-base hit—Veach. Three-base hits—Cobb, Spencer. Home Run—Veach. Stolen bases—Sisler, Gedeon, Cobb, Hendryx. Sacrifice hit—Griggs. Double plays—Sisler and Austin, Smith and Nunamaker. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 9. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kallio, 5; Davenport, 2. Hits—Off Leifield, 8 in 6, (none out in 7th); Davenport, 2 in 3. Struck out—By Kallio, 1; Leifield, 3; Davenport, 3. Losing pitcher—Leifield.



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Aug. 17th is the day on which all of Gene Stratton-Porter's books have been published and more than 6,000,000 have been sold. "A Daughter of the Land" will be published Saturday by Doubleday, Page & Company.

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MISS BOYLE SHOWS SPEED.

Equals Old Mark for Century Swim at Bridgeport.

Miss Charlotte Boyle equaled the world's record for the 100-yard open water swim for women at Bridgeport yesterday afternoon when she covered the distance in 1:07 4-5. The record was established last year at Los Angeles by Miss Dorothy Burns. In yesterday's event Miss Boyle, who was on scratch, finished in a dead heat with Miss Helen Meany, the thirteen-year-old expert, who started from the eleven-second mark.

In the 100-yard swim Duke Kahanamoku was defeated by John J. Curran. The latter had a handicap of eight seconds, while the Hawaiian was on scratch.

AT CLEVELAND.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Good,cf	5	2	2	3	0		Graney,lf	4	1	1	5	0	
Leibold,lf	5	1	2	2	0		Chapman,ss	5	2	2	1	5	
E.Collins,2b	5	2	1	6	3		Speaker,cf	3	0	1	2	0	
Gandil,1b	5	0	2	9	1		Roth,rf	4	0	2	0	1	
J.Collins,rf	4	0	2	2	0		Wood,2b	4	0	1	1	5	
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	3	3		Johnston,1b	3	0	1	14	0	
Pinelli,3b	4	0	0	0	4		Turner,3b	3	0	0	1	1	
Schalk,c	4	0	0	3	3		O'Neill,c	3	0	2	8	1	
Cicotte,p	4	1	1	1	5		Thomas,c	1	0	0	0	0	
							Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	3	
Total	40	6	11	27	17		Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	2	
							Enzmann,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							aEvans	0	0	0	0	0	
							bBescher	1	0	1	1	0	
							cBagby	1	0	1	0	0	
							Total	33	3	12	27	18	

a Ran for O'Neill in seventh.
b Batted for Coumbe in seventh.
c Batted for Enzmann in ninth.

Errors—Cicotte, Chapman, Wood, (2.) O'Neill.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	—6			
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3			

Two-base hits—Good, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Base on balls—Off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 6 in 4 innings; Coumbe, 5 in 3; Enzmann, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Cicotte, 1; Coveleskie, 1; Coumbe, 1. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	a
Graney,lf	3	1	0	1	0		Good,cf	5	3	3	2	0	
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	3	3		Leibold,lf	5	0	2	2	1	
Speaker,cf	4	1	3	3	0		E.Collins,2b	5	1	3	1	4	
Roth,rf	4	1	1	0	1		Gandil,1b	4	0	2	10	1	
Wood,2b	4	0	2	4	4		J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	4	0	
Johnston,1b	4	1	1	12	0		Weaver,ss	4	0	1	2	2	
Turner,3b	4	1	1	1	3		Pinelli,3b	3	1	2	1	0	
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	3	0		Schalk,c	3	0	1	2	0	
Enzmann,p	0	0	0	0	1		Jacobs,c	2	0	0	1	0	
McQuillan,p	1	0	0	0	1		Shel'back,p	3	0	0	0	4	
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0		Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1	
aBescher	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	30	6	10	27	13		Total	38	5	15	*25	13	

*One out when winning run was scored.

a Batted for McQuillan in eighth.

Errors—Speaker, Pinelli, Graney, Chapman.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

GRIFFITH BUILDS NEW LOVE STORY ON WAR

Deftly Links Fact and Fiction in the Photoplay "The Great Love."

PICTURES LONDON AIR RAID

"American Troops on Furlough" Shows Our Boys Seeing the Sights In France.

D. W. Griffith's "The Great Love," which began a week's run at the Strand yesterday is a melodrama built around scenes of actual life in England and France under war conditions. Mr. Griffith has taken some remarkable scenes of London during an air raid, a great English munition plant, fighting at the front, British hospitals, and other centres of interest and activity, and skillfully tied them together with a story of love and German plotters. This is the process he followed in producing "Hearts of the World," and "The Great Love," though by no means as big a work, is of the same general type.

One must bow to Mr. Griffith for the deftness with which he can link fact and fiction in an almost continuous chain. It is true that sometimes there seem to be mising links, and occasionally the theatricalities of the story make it somewhat too obtrusive, but when one remembers that the producer had to deal with the inflexible material of actual occurrences, the difficulties of his task are appreciated and his degree of success becomes much more prominent than the relatively small measure of his failure.

The story of "The Great Love," like that of "Hearts of the World," is a simple romance, colored by the war as it appears on the big scale of battles and air raids, and as it is seen in the activities of German plotters who are thrown into personal contact with the patriotic characters of the play. At the top of the cast must be placed Lillian Gish, who, taking advantage of opportunities not permitted by her character in "Hearts of the World," gives her part a humorous touch that is delightful. She also meets the serious requirements of her character, as in her former appearance. Robert Harron, the hero of "Hearts of the World," also appears to good effect in "The Great Love," and, in several particulars, he, too, displays talent not noticed in his other performance. The remaining persons in the plot, all of whom are seen to advantage, are Gloria Hope, Henry B. Walthall, Maxfield Stanley, George Fawcett, Rosemary Theby, and George Siegman.

Preceding "The Great Love" on the Strand program, Lieutenant Telfair M. Minton delivers an instructive talk on the origin of "The Star-Spangled Banner," aided by a striking scenic setting suggesting the environment in which the first stanza of the poem was composed. Miss Cora Tracy then leads the spectators in singing the anthem.

Rothapfel Leads the Orchestra.

The program at the Rivoli this week deserves special mention as a whole and for a number of its details. The overture is "William Tell," played by the orchestra, with S. L. Rothapfel himself conducting, and, incidentally, when one sees the theatre's managing director so competent with the baton he gets some insight into why so many things are done artistically at the Rivoli and Rialto. It is evident that Mr. Rothapfel is not just a manager with only business sense.

Following the overture comes a picture entitled "American Troops on Furlough," released by the Cinematographic Division of the French Army, which will prompt smiles or tears according to the turn of one's imagination. American soldiers are shown at play, acting like boys on a picnic, gaily seeing the sights of town and country, participating vigorously in athletic sports. One either enjoys their fun with them or is driven to contrast it in his mind with the business to which they must return.

The Rivoli Animated Pictorial includes some new and excellent views of the Fourth of July celebration in Paris, interesting bits from visits here and there of the English King and Queen, and a clear view of the launching of the Quistconck. There are some realistic pictures in the Allies' Official War Review, and at one point, Mr. Rothapfel, by means of a clever projection device, shows Joan of Arc, as played by Geraldine Farrar, riding at the head of her host through the shattered city of Rheims.

The featured photoplay is "Riddle Gawne," with William S. Hart in the leading rôle. Hart's style is well-known, and the play gives him opportunities for some of his best work.

"Green Eyes," with Dorothy Dalton, is the feature of the Rialto program, which also includes selections from "Rigoletto," played by the orchestra. "In the Silver Country," a Mexican scenic released by the Educational Films Corporation; the Animated Magazine, a Paramount-Mack Sennett so-called comedy, and well-done musical numbers.

WAR PICTURES COMPILED.

"Crashing Through to Berlin" Shows Series of Historic Events.

High lights of the sequence of events that led up to and introduced the war formed the opening, and, because of the novelty reborn in time, the most interesting part of "Crashing Through to Berlin," presented last night at the Broadway Theatre by Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Company. The production is a compilation of war pictures, most of which have probably been exhibited before in serials and reviews, but arranged as they are in continuous reels, they gather force together and acquire a value in relation to each other that makes their repetition effective. The spectators at the Broadway last night were carried to a succession of enthusiastic climaxes and proved by their demonstrations that except where it included a rather long stretch of recent pictures, the review had "punch." The chief adverse criticism of "Crashing Through to Berlin" must be directed against its florid and bombastic title.

The pictures begin with scenes of the funeral of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and then impressive views of the Russian mobilization are shown. There are glimpses of France springing to arms, and of the resistance of the Belgians to the German invasion. Views of the German Army, the Crown Prince, and the Krupp works dramatically precede scenes of the defense of Liége, after which General Lenon, the defender of the city, appears to receive the applause of the spectators. The entrance of England into the war is shown by pictures of the fleet and "Kitchener's mob." The retreat of the French to the Marne is indicated in snatches, and with it the occupation of Antwerp, the ruin of Louvain, and the final stand of Joffre's army before its victory at the first battle of the Marne. One brief glimpse of the Kaiser lasts long enough to call forth vigorous hissing.

The remainder of the film shows or suggests, often with dramatic force, the siege of Verdun, the sinking of the Lusitania, Italy's entrance into the war, America's break with Germany, the Russian revolution, the declaration of war by the United States, the arrival of General Pershing in France, the raising of America's army, the building of ships, the Zeppelin raids, and the development of the allied air forces. Aviation pictures that never fail to thrill bring the film to a stirring conclusion.

SEEKS TO GAIN RELEASE.

Miss Baumann Alleges Incarceration by Mother Is Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—Miss Elfrida Frances Baumann, 27 years old, daughter of the late Gustave Baumann, President of the Biltmore Hotel in New York, is seeking release from Dr. Edwin S. Vail's sanatorium in Enfield. Judge Edwin L. Smith directed Dr. Vail to produce her before him yesterday and then placed her in charge of Dr. Whitefield N. Thompson, Superintendent of the Hartford Retreat, with instructions to observe her and have her in the Common Pleas Court Aug. 24.

It is said the girl's mother, who is on a motor trip and presumably unaware of the legal proceedings, contended her daughter had a mania for contracting debts, many of which remained unpaid in New York at the time she was sent to Enfield, about eighteen months ago. She was committed by the Probate Court of Enfield on the petition of the mother, who is said to hold a large block of Biltmore Hotel stock in trust for the daughter.

Miss Baumann is a tall, attractive girl, of fair complexion, and is reputed to be exceedingly clever. It is alleged that notwithstanding many cautions and the fact that New York merchants generally had been warned not to extend any credit to her, she ran up accounts of $3,000 in three months of 1916, many of which are still unpaid. While traveling in the South with Dr. Vail and his wife last Winter she evaded a warning sent to merchants in Southern cities, and is alleged to have contracted large bills, which remain unpaid.

Benedict M. Holden, a lawyer of Hartford and New York, who is in charge of the Army Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia, came to Hartford to appear for Miss Baumann in the present proceedings.

Alienists tonight explained that Miss Baumann had a rare form of insanity. They said she had no hallucinations or delusions, but lacked a full sense of moral obligation to pay her bills and would tell cunning falsehoods in order to borrow money from friends. It is expected that her lawyer will contend she was illegally forced into Dr. Vail's establishment, and that her borrowing of money and failing to pay debts is not indicative of insanity.

At the Hotel Biltmore it was said last night that Mrs. Baumann, who makes her home at the hotel when in this city, had been away on an automobile tuor for several weeks, and when last heard from was at Hancock Point, Me. Efforts to reach her there to inform her that her daughter was taking steps to leave the sanitarium, had been unavailing.

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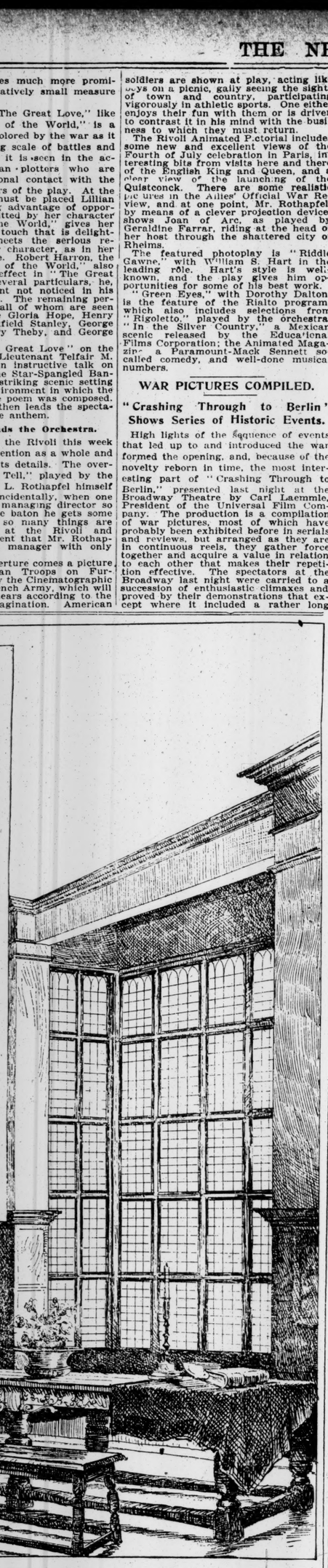

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Open Letter to the President of the United States from the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party

HON. WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States.
Dear Sir:

We respectfully convey to you our regret that, notwithstanding the opposition of a vast body of loyal American men and women, it is your present conviction that exigencies of war demand passage of the pending Suffrage Federal Amendment. Writing to Senator Shields, you express the belief that "our action on this amendment will have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war"—that its passage is "an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy."

Aware of the unique opportunity for judgment afforded by the high office of President, and of its sources of information of political pressure and exigencies not accessible to the public, we who oppose settlement by Federal action (we beg you to believe, also, solely from patriotic motives) are greatly disturbed by your present advocacy of the measure.

We infer that reasons not known to the public have caused this change of position from that maintained by you during the last Presidential campaign. We earnestly wish it were possible for you to make these reasons public, for, while studying all the facts accessible to us, we deplore that we are forced to a conclusion contrary to that at which you have recently arrived.

1. We cannot see that the atmosphere of double suffrage Montana is better than that of male suffrage Massachusetts, or that the morale of double suffrage Russia is better than that of male suffrage France.

2. The measure appears to us destructive of democracy. It appears to us a lamentable attempt to over-ride the will of the people as expressed at the polls in their respective States. An emphatic mandate confronts Congress in that woman suffrage has been submitted to the people ten times since 1914, and has had NINE DEFEATS and only one victory—the socialist-pacifist triumph in New York State.

May we remind you that recent suffrage "victories," with but one exception, have been "lobby" victories in legislative bodies, and not "popular" victories?

Protected by the secret ballot in the polling booth from bribery, coercion and blackmail, the people have said "NO" to woman suffrage in unmistakable terms. After the suffrage defeat in Iowa in 1916, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is reported to have said: "We have no chance against the secret ballot." Later, in open convention, the same veteran suffrage leader said: "We have had enough of appealing to the individual voter with his secret ballot."

Is not this resort to settlement by Federal Amendment an admission of defeat by the people?

It takes the question away from the voters who are protected by the secret ballot, and puts it in the control of politicians in Congress and State Legislatures, presumably because they have no such protection, and must vote in the open and face the consequences of suffrage retaliation. Suffragists themselves admit this. Mrs. Blatch De Forest, acting President of the Women's Political Union, said in its official organ, January, 1916: "It is easier to deal with two hundred men than with two million. It is easier to bring pressure to bear on a legislator, especially during the sensitive months before election, than on a voter who does not face defeat and can afford to risk our displeasure."

The whole system of suffrage campaigning and coercion in legislative bodies appears to us a defiance of representative government. You will recall that after the people of Ohio had twice defeated woman suffrage at the polls, and a careful poll of the women on signed cards showed an overwhelming opposition to the ballot, the Ohio Legislature, under pressure of a suffrage lobby, imposed partial suffrage on the State. To undo what their "representatives" had done, the people of Ohio were forced to invoke the referendum, and a third time went through the distraction and expense of a State election in order to repeal woman suffrage. Maine is another instance of the betrayal of the people by their representatives. Last autumn the people of Maine defeated woman suffrage at the polls nearly two to one. Three months later the entire Maine delegation in the House of Representatives voted solidly for the Suffrage Federal Amendment, presumably under pressure of the suffrage female lobby. Such instances as these make it difficult to accept the Suffrage Federal Amendment as a measure of democracy or rule by the people.

3. As we are unable to consider the Suffrage Federal Amendment a measure of democracy, we are also unable, with our present information, to consider it a war measure. It is conceded that the war offensive directed against us and our allies is two-fold, military and political. The destructive propaganda of socialism penetrates the victim nation to undermine its institutions and wreck its government, thereby destroying its military defense, as in Russia. Woman suffrage is an essential principle of this revolutionary propaganda preached by socialists and pacifists the world over. These forces have made recognized headway in New York. The socialist-pacifist-suffrage alliance in New York is indisputable. Morris Hillquit said the day after election: "Socialist propaganda was undoubtedly the most potent factor in the success of the woman suffrage amendment." "The Call," official socialist organ, further said: "Socialism and suffrage, inseparable companions in revolutionary thought and action, have triumphed in the election in New York City and State."

Socialist and pacifist propagandists have repeatedly appeared on suffrage platforms with suffrage leaders.

4. Again, with the information at our disposal, we are unable to see how the passage of the Suffrage Federal Amendment will clear away "the difficulties which will undoubtedly beset us if the amendment is not adopted."

On the contrary, we maintain that there could be at this time no legislative act more destructive to united, single-minded prosecution of the war. Its passage by Congress would deliver over every legislature in the country to an immediate intensive ratification campaign to the prejudice of all public business. In outlining her policy, Mrs. Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, boldly stated: "The Federal Amendment means a simultaneous campaign in forty-eight States. It demands organization in every precinct, activity, agitation, education in every corner, Nothing less than this nation-wide, vigilant, unceasing campaign will win the ratification."

In view of this, can you throw the immense weight of your authority in favor of this intolerable distraction?

Will you risk imposing this handicap on our nation in war time?

Is it possible that the activities of suffrage agitators are so pernicious and compelling that they outweigh all other dangers?

Very respectfully,

WOMEN VOTERS' ANTI-SUFFRAGE PARTY
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August 9, 1918.

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SECOND STAGE OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

A critical stage has been reached in the great battle in France, in the sense that the Germans have been able by throwing fresh divisions into the line to check, for the time being, the general advance of the Allies. Marshal HAIG reports the Germans desperately fighting for the possession of Lihons, which is two miles west of the railway junction of Chaulnes. The enemy fought his way into Lihons only to be driven back with heavy losses. His reinforcements seem to have come from Cambrai and Péronne. It is evident that the British cavalry has been operating far in advance of the infantry, for two days ago the horsemen reached the environs of Chaulnes, and they are now reported as in sight of Nesle, which is seven miles southeast of Chaulnes on the railway to La Fère. Hitherto during the war the cavalry had not been able to cover so much ground in an advance.

The British are aiming at Péronne as well as at Chaulnes, for they have advanced as far as Etinehem, one mile and a half southwest of Bray-sur-Somme, a town ten miles west of Péronne. In fact, the whole allied line, the British on the left and the French on the right, is moving forward, with checks here and there. The enemy, however, has strengthened his ranks and steadied them; and he may be said to have his defense well in hand for the present. Using Noyon as a base in the south, he is fighting stubbornly to save what he can of the Montdidier-Noyon salient.

The battle has become one of reserves. If Marshal FOCH has the superiority—his railway facilities on the whole are better—the Germans will be unable to keep the British out of Chaulnes and the French out of Roye. It is to be noted that at some points the Allies have crossed the old line they held at the opening of the battle of the Somme, July 1, 1916. Greatly in their favor in the intensive fighting now going on (the Allies trying to press forward, the Germans to hold and throw them back) is the fierce activity of the allied airman, who are bombing bridges behind the German line, and bringing down enemy airplanes in great numbers.

Strategically the new battle may prove even more important than the offensive undertaken to compel the Germans to withdraw from the Marne. Marshal FOCH succeeded beyond his original expectations when he flattened out the Rheims-Soissons salient. He now hopes to drive the enemy back so far from the Montdidier-Noyon line that it will be the part of wisdom to retire not only from the Vesle, but, under pressure, from the Aisne.

If Péronne and, ultimately, St. Quentin can be captured, another German thrust south of Cambrai will have to be indefinitely postponed. In the number of prisoners taken the present battle is proportionately much more disastrous to the enemy than the counteroffensive in the Rheims-Soissons salient. In three days Marshal HAIG has taken 36,000 prisoners. General MANGIN captured 35,000 in as many weeks in smashing the salient further south. Another forty-eight hours will tell the story of whether the enemy can hold his lines. If he fails he will face a great disaster. In any event, his casualties, as well as his losses in prisoners, will reach high figures.

OPPONENTS AND SUPPORTERS.

Mr. GEORGE HUDDLESTON is the Representative in Congress of the Ninth Alabama, the Birmingham, District. He is a candidate for reelection. Two other Democrats, one of them a clergyman, want his place. In a telegram replying to an inquiry by Mr. FRANK P. GLASS of Birmingham Mr. WILSON says:

> I do not feel at liberty to make any discrimination between candidates equally loyal, but I think I am justified in saying that Mr. HUDDLESTON'S record proved him in every way an opponent of the Administration.

One is more than a little perplexed to find the clue and key to Mr. WILSON'S selections, indorsements, and repudiations of candidates. In the Sixty-fourth Congress Mr. HUDDLESTON and every other Alabama Representative voted against the Kahn and the Brandegee amendments to increase the army, against a volunteer army under Federal control, against an increase of the navy. One member, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, didn't vote on the Kahn amendment. Mr. BURNETT didn't vote on the provision for a volunteer reserve army. Mr. HUDDLESTON voted with the rest of the Alabama delegation on these four matters. His divergence was his vote, on March 1, 1917, for the so-called Cooper amendment forbidding American ships to carry arms or ammunition in their cargoes.

It was a shameful pacifist and German proposal. Mr. HUDDLESTON deserves to be beaten for having favored it. But this cannot be the reason of Mr. WILSON'S declaration as to Mr. HUDDLESTON, for did not Mr. WILSON support, and vainly, the renomination of Mr. GRAY of Indiana, who likewise voted for the Cooper amendment? In the Sixty-fifth Congress Mr. HUDDLESTON voted against the raising of an army by conscription, but so did four other Alabama Representatives, including Mr. DENT, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. BURNETT and Mr. ALMON voted against the declaration of war. Mr. HUDDLESTON voted for it. The test of opposition to or support of the Administration is elusive.

To leave Alabama for Michigan, what was the peculiar record of loyalty, what the remarkable patriotism and support of patriotic measures shown by Mr. HENRY FORD that caused Mr. WILSON to select him as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator? Doubtless the reasons of all these selections and rejections are clear to Mr. WILSON, but they baffle the public.

DUAL SUBWAY HINTS.

So far as Manhattan riders are concerned, the dual subway already is working with smoothness, leaving little to be desired and showing that there was no necessity for the misadventure which attended its impatiently awaited opening. The incident having occurred, it may be turned to actual advantage. It is something like a demonstration that more than one crossbar to the H would be an advantage to both the Interborough and its riders. The Rector Street experience will suggest consideration whether there may not be other places where there should be emergency provision of similar nature. Perhaps even permanent arrangements of that sort may be advisable. No doubt the Interborough would object to any plan enabling shopping and visiting being done on transfers. That would be to invite transfer abuses on the subways like those on the surface lines. But nobody would transfer on the subways without reason, for there is no pleasure riding on them.

The Interborough incident may also be turned to use in connection with the Brooklyn half of the dual subway. There is as much impatience with the delay in opening that half as the Manhattan half of the joint plan. There have been construction delays, not due to the Brooklyn company, and there is also delay in transferring from one part of the system to another. There has been official recommendation that transfers should be given from the B. R. T. elevated lines to the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) subway provisionally until the physical connection is made. That would be the Brooklyn equivalent of the Rector Street transfers, and would relieve a large part of the Brooklyn travel of the necessity of that transfer. How desirable that would be appears from the necessity of closing Rector Street to wagon traffic in order to accommodate the pedestrian traffic. The company gives no sign of yielding to the official suggestion, for reasons no doubt like the Interborough's. Nevertheless, there are equal reasons for considering both emergency and permanent connections between the links of the Brooklyn system, as well as of the Manhattan system, and the system abounds in places where the connections might be made.

GERMAN IDEAS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The idea that the League of Nations is simply a diabolical scheme for enslaving the world to America, which prevails so powerfully in a certain section of the German press, does not seem to appeal so strongly in South Germany. Particularly in Bavaria, a recent speech of Premier DANDL seems to have called forth comment favorable to the league, and the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the losses in the battles on the western front ought to promote the demand for such a check to future wars. Furthermore, says this influential organ, DANDL would not have talked about it without consulting HERTLING, with whom he has close relations; in other words, the German Government is willing to consider the plan.

What sort of a League of Nations would find support in Germany? General MONTGELAS seems to favor a real one; but his view may be compared with that of Professor WALTHER J. E. LOTZ of the University of Munich, expressed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official organ of the Government. In view of the character of this paper, it is highly interesting to find that Professor LOTZ bases argument for such a league on the financial situation after the war; we may hope for great indemnities, he tells the Germans, but we can hardly hope for enough to pay the cost of the war and at the same time maintain armaments on the previous scale. The only alternative to this argument is some sort of international arrangement. "There are collective interests of all Europe," he says, "against East-" ern Asia, against Africa, and other " parts of the world, which cannot be " sustained without military and naval " power."

In other words, he can imagine a League of Nations only as a league against somebody outside. If America had stayed out, continues the Professor, European interest might have combined against her; and, leaving America out of the question for the moment, he would now have Europe combine against Japan and anybody else who may threaten from Asia and Africa. The general tone of his argument leads to the supposition that he would prefer to have America also on the outside, and a purely European league which should maintain a powerful united army and navy "eventu-" ally under the leadership of a small " neutral State, as the hegemony of " one of the great Powers would lead " to jealousy on the part of the " others."

This is an illuminating article. The Professor cannot conceive of a league of all nations to keep the peace among themselves; all he can see is a European league against America and Japan. What would Germany be without some traditional enemy against whom teeth could be gnashed and sabers rattled in time of peace? The army and navy of the league would be commanded by a small neutral State—Belgium, perhaps; or Luxemburg; or a Greece restored to CONSTANTINE.

Nothing in Professor LOTZ'S suggestion is incompatible with the suggestion made in 1916 by BETHMANN HOLLWEG that Germany would not only approve of a League of Nations, but would be glad to take the principal part in establishing it. Count REVENTLOW, who is an extremist to be sure, but not much more extreme than the men who have been supreme in German politics for the past year, says that a league is well enough, provided Germany receives her rightful place among the nations.

Such a League of Nations was established in 1866. It was called the North German Confederation, and Prussia ruled it. This league was expanded in 1871 to include the States of South Germany; it became the German Empire, and Prussia still ruled it. Events of this war have swept Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, together with some puppet Governments among the peoples of Eastern Europe, into the league, and Prussia rules it still. These German commentators would now like to see England, France, Italy, and the rest of Europe brought into the league; a small neutral State might have the nominal command, but the concentration of power would be overwhelmingly great in Prussia. In other words, an expanded German Empire for defense against America and Japan.

Those who think that this is an unfair judgment of the sort of league which the bulk of the ruling classes in Germany would like might study Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL'S "Impressions of the Kaiser," particularly the account of the wrecking by Germany of all attempts to get a real international organization out of the Second Hague Conference. With a real League of Nations, organized to keep the peace by open dealings, the Kaiser, says Dr. HILL, would have no chance for personal diplomacy such as that of the Willy-Nicky correspondence, which is the All Highest's idea of Kaisering at its best. With the need for great armies removed, the people would presently wonder if a War Lord were really necessary. A real League of Nations requires first of all the breakdown of German military power, and after that some sort of modification of the system which makes the Kaiser constitutionally supreme.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mistaken View of Automobiles.

With the purpose and with the general tenor of the War Industries Board's announcement in regard to the manufacture of passenger automobiles—often called "pleasure cars"—there will be, of course, full agreement by all good citizens. Underlying the decision of the board, however, there lingers the assumption, once true, but now highly inaccurate, that any motor vehicle not designed exclusively for commercial, industrial, or military use is necessarily and always a luxury—a means of amusement for which the best that can be said is that it is innocent, except as it interferes with the successful conduct of the war.

As a matter of fact, the automobile is become exactly what the horse-drawn vehicle in all its innumerable varieties formerly was, and exactly what it is to the extent in which the older means of conveyance lingers as a waning survival from the past. There is no such thing as a "pleasure car," in the sense of a car that can be used only for pleasure, and there are few, if any, cars that are never used in any other way. Like the old-fashioned carriages, all of them can be so used, and most of them are; some a good deal and others only a little, but there is hardly one that does not serve, more or less frequently, what may be called practical or business ends—the taking of their owners from point to point in the transaction of life's ordinary affairs. To interfere with their production, or to penalize their employment for these purposes, will have effects quite different from those intended.

This is not to say that pleasure motoring, properly so-called, should not be restricted, or even altogether stopped, in times like these. And to do either would have its effect on the manufacture of passenger automobiles, in part by decreasing the demand for them, and in part—the greater part—by extending the "life" of the machines now in existence. It is well, however, to do a thing in a right way and for a right reason, rather than to do it in a wrong way and for a wrong reason.

Their Delay Excites a Suspicion.

That there should have been, if not exactly a "rush," at least a notably long procession, toward the recruiting stations on the very day when recruiting was stopped is a curious phenomenon, and it is one that will lead to the casting of not a few oblique glances at the men who thus manifested, or tried to manifest, their eager desire to serve their country in the tented field.

They all professed an ardent eagerness to go abroad at once, and a bitter disappointment when told that they would have to wait till their turn came—if it ever did—under the new draft. But somehow their words, though commendably patriotic to the ear, did not carry complete conviction to the thoughtful mind. If they were just aching to get at the Huns, as they all said, why was it that consciousness of this noble pain had not come to them before? They have had weeks and months—yes, years—in which, by volunteering, they could have escaped what they most inaccurately described as the disgrace of compulsory service, and none of these innumerable opportunities had they used.

It would be uncharitable, and probably unjust, to say of all of them that they knew they were safe from acceptance when at last they sought the recruiting Sergeant's approval, but it is at least queer that information offered in every newspaper had not come to them as it did to everybody else. Future protestations of theirs that they tried to get into the war, but were prevented by a departmental technicality or formality, will pass at something less than par among the too numerous people who think ill of their fellow-creatures whenever they have a chance to do so.

Another Park Invasion.

If the Government authorities have any really good reasons, or even one reason of that quality, to give for taking Battery Park for the site of certain administrative buildings to be used by the army and navy, they ought to offer them at once. If they do—if they can prove, or even make credible, to the ordinarily patriotic citizen that this utilization of this park will help toward the winning of the war in a way and to a degree not to be done through the selection of another from among the innumerable sites or buildings seemingly just as suitable for the announced purposes, then there will be of complaint not one word, or at any rate not one word worth heeding.

But the reasons already offered for taking the lower city's one and well-beloved bit of green grass and shade are the familiar and bad reasons already so often presented for like seizures and so often declared inadequate by the watchful metropolitan public. Meanwhile ELISABETH MARBURY, speaking for the Women's Auxiliary of the American Defense Society, has made a protest at once eloquent, sincere, and sensible against the proposed appropriation of the little park by the Government, and her effort to save it deserves warm sympathy and earnest support.

"Washington" can look a little further and fare no worse, and if, elsewhere, it has to pay for land or office space, instead of getting it for nothing—well, New York is a rather large taxpayer and won't much mind that particular addition to its financial burdens.

The Coal Outlook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials on the coal situation were very timely, and to be sure must have done some good somewhere. However, the situation is very grave and demands much more attention than accorded heretofore. I am living in the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn, and placed my order for coal on April 5 this year. In reply to my inquiry of recent date as to prospects of getting order filled, the dealer disclosed to me that he has over 4,000 orders on hand, and so far filled no more than 500 during the period of four months. He affirmatively stated to me that unless matters improved forthwith conditions this Winter will be infinitely worse than last year. There are all together two coal dealers in the said section, and both make the same prediction.

H. CHERTKOFF.

New York, Aug. 1, 1918.

Spare Battery Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial in today's paper on the intention of the Government to seize what is left of our beautiful Battery Park, I am moved to urge an agitation among our citizens to protest with all our resources against this sacrifice.

Mrs. MARGARET M. HEATH.

New York, Aug. 2, 1918.

MY DREAM.

I slept! I dreamed the war was won—
That righteous Peace blessed Christendom,
And all the matin bells of earth
Chimed forth in clear, melodious mirth!

The winds from far—each trembling breeze—
Brought wave on wave of harmonies,
And every breaker on the shore
Beat rhythmically, "War no more!"
While all the stars together sang,
As through the world the message rang.

The Gates of Paradise stood wide,
Where angel hosts, war-multiplied,
Chanted from dawn to setting sun:
"The Kingdom of the Lord has come!"

A voice! A voice
Broke on my ear,
So low at first
I scarce could hear.
Persistently,
It thrilled me through:

"This wondrous joy
Is not for you.
My cup of woe, you drank it not:—
Partook not of my pain.
Those only who have sown in tears
Shall reap in joy again!"

I cried aloud—awoke! I knew!
"Lord, what wilt Thou have *me* to do?"

EMILY LOUISE WHITING.

WARBURG RETIRED AS A CIVIC DUTY

Told President Wilson That His Renomination "Might Precipitate a Harmful Fight."

LETTERS ARE MADE PUBLIC

President Calls Banker's Retirement from Reserve Board a "Serious Loss to the Public Service."

The text of the letters that passed between President Wilson and Paul M. Warburg on the subject of the latter's reappointment as Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank when his term expired on Aug. 9 were obtained by THE TIMES yesterday. They are as follows:

Washington, May 27, 1918.

Dear Mr. President—On Aug. 9 my four-year term of office as a member of the Federal Reserve Board will expire. I do not know whether or not, under the constant burden of grave and pressing decisions, you have reached the point where you wish to deal with the question of naming my successor, or whether or not you contemplate to have me continue in this work. Nor would I presume to broach this question were it not that I felt that, in consequence of recent occurrences, it has become one of policy rather than of personalities.

Certain persons have started an agitation to the effect that a naturalized citizen of German birth, having near relatives prominent in German public life, should not be permitted to hold a position of great trust in the service of the United States. (I have two brothers in Germany who are bankers. They naturally now serve their country to the utmost of their ability, as I serve mine.)

I believe that the number of men who urge this point of view is small at this time. They probably have not a proper appreciation of the sanctity of the oath of allegiance or of the oath of office. As for myself, I did not take them lightly. I waited ten years before determining upon my action, and I did not swear that "I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign potentate, and particularly to Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany," &c., until I was quite certain that I was willing and anxious to cast my lot unqualifiedly and without reserve with the country of my adoption and to defend its aims and its ideals.

These are sad times. For all of us they bring sad duties, doubly hard, indeed, for men of my extraction. But, though, as in the civil war, brother must fight brother, each must follow the straight path of duty, and in this spirit I have endeavored to serve during the four years that it has been my privilege to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

I have no doubt that all fair-minded and reasonable men would consider it nothing short of a national disgrace if this country, of all countries, should condone or indorse the attitude of those who would permit the American of German birth to give his all, but would not trust him as unreservedly and as wholeheartedly as he, for his part, serves the country of his adoption. Unfortunately, however, in times of war, we may not always count upon fair reasoning. It is only too natural that, as our casualty lists grow, bitterness and undiscriminating suspicion will assert themselves in the hearts of increasing numbers—even though these lists will continue to show their full proportion of German names.

Much to my regret, Mr. President, it has become increasingly evident that should you choose to renominate me, this might precipitate a harmful fight which, in the interest of the country, I wish to do anything in my power to avoid and which, even though resulting in my confirmation, would be likely to leave an element of irritation in the minds of many whose anxieties and sufferings may justify their intense feelings. On the other hand, if for reasons of your own, you should decide not to renominate me it is likely to be construed by many as an acceptance by you of a point of view which I am certain you would not wish to sanction. In these circumstances, I deem it my duty to state to you myself that it is my firm belief that the interest of the country will best be served if my name be not considered by you in this connection.

I am frank to admit that I have reached this conclusion with the deepest regret, both on account of its cause and its effect. I have considered it the greatest privilege to serve my country at this time, and I do not abandon lightly a work half done, in which I am deeply and genuinely interested. But my continuation in office under present conditions might make the board a target of constant attack by unscrupulous or unreasoning people, and my concern to save any embarrassment to you and to the board in the accomplishment of its work would make it difficult for me to conserve that independence of mind and freedom of action without which nobody can do justice to himself or his office.

In writing you this letter I have been prompted solely by my sincere conviction that the national welfare must be our only concern. Whatever you may decide to be best for the country will determine my future course. We are at war, and I remain at your orders.

May your patience and courage be rewarded, and may it be given to you to lead our country to victory and peace!

Respectfully and faithfully yours,

PAUL M. WARBURG.

The President, the White House, Washington.

The President's Letter.

The White House, Washington.
Aug. 9, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Warburg: I hope that my delay in replying to your letter concerning your retirement from the Federal Reserve Board has not given you an impression of indifference on my part or any lack of appreciation of the fine personal and patriotic feeling which made that letter one of the most admirable and gratifying I have received during these troubled times. I have delayed only because I was hoping that the Secretary of the Treasury would be here to join me in expressing the confidence we both feel, alike in your great ability and in your unselfish devotion to the public interest.

Your retirement from the board is a serious loss to the public service. I consent to it only because I read between the lines of your generous letter that you will yourself feel more at ease if you are left free to serve in other ways.

I know that your colleagues on the board have not only enjoyed their association with you, but have also felt that your counsel has been indispensable in these first formative years of the new system which has served at the most critical period of the nation's financial history to steady and assure every financial process, and that their regret is as great as my own that it is in your judgment best now for you to turn to other methods of service. You carry with you in your retirement from this work to which you have added distinction, dear Mr. Warburg, my sincere friendship, admiration, and confidence, and, I need not add, my cordial good wishes. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Paul M. Warburg, Federal Reserve Board.

YOUNG DANIELS TO ENLIST.

Son of Secretary's Aid Expects Ultimately to Enter Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 11.—To take advantage of the opportunity of being appointed after one year's service in the ranks to the Naval Academy as a midshipman, Joseph Daniels of Annapolis will enlist in the navy.

He is the son of Commander Joseph Daniels, U. S. N., who also rose from the commissioned ranks, and who is now aid to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

ALLIED WOMEN AID WAR.

Britain's 300,000 Land Army Felicitates American Workers.

An official communication has been received by the Women's Land Army of America from that of Great Britain, with messages of congratulation and encouragement. The British organization has 300,000 women and is known as the National Political Land Council Woman's Land Army of Britain. The letter says that the women of Great Britain have learned the difficulties of the work and the power of the women to overcome them, and speaks of the work as "an essential contribution to that fight for freedom in which we are both engaged."

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, First Vice President of the Land Army here, in giving out the letter, tells of the work that is being done by the Land Army women of America.

"We are now organized in thirty-nine States," says Mrs. Hamilton, "and there are units in active operation in seventeen, while in the other States the farm labor situation is being investigated and preparative work is being done for another season. There are 127 units of women now at work, ranging in size from 20 to 150 women. A conservative estimate of the number of women serving on the land this year is 15,000, and this does not include the women who are working independently in their own localities or in emergency units. This number would greatly increase the total.

"In the States where the Land Army worker has not already been introduced the farmers are conservative and skeptical, but once a unit is put to work the interest increases by leaps and bounds, and demand for the workers grows proportionately. The women have done all kinds of work connected with a farm, including irrigating, chopping and sawing wood, and tending stock. In every case the physical condition of the women has been excellent.

"Government departments and thirty-two different patriotic and other organizations of women have co-operated with the Women's Land Army this year, and thirty-four women's colleges have furthered the movement by recruiting or giving special courses. There is a great need of dairy workers, and in a number of colleges women are being trained for this particular branch of farm work. We expect to place many more units another year under capable directors."

ITALIAN EXCHANGE BETTER.

Agreements Expected to Stabilize Rates With United States.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 11.—"America has adopted the strongest measures to put an end to speculation against Italian money on the American market, which depreciated its value and made exchange constantly and unjustifiably against this country," says the Giornale d'Italia, in an article, evidently of a semi-official character, examining the successful efforts of Signor Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, to ameliorate the exchange situation, which affected Italy not only financially and economically, but morally.

Now that international agreements have been entered upon with the Allies, it is hoped that exchange will be stabilized, as it was between France and England. In fact, the exchange on the dollar, which was 9 lire and 18 centimes on June 1, has fallen today to 7 lire and 84 centimes.

ITALY FOR QUICK VICTORY.

F. D. Roosevelt Finds the Country Anxious to Push the Fight.

ROME, Aug. 11.—"I find a determination here not only to win the war but to win it in the quickest possible way," said Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, to The Associated Press here today after his conferences with Premier Orlando, Foreign Minister Sonnino and Admiral Delbono, Minister of the Navy; Vice Admiral Thaon Di Reval, head of the General Naval Staff, and other naval authorities.

"Every effort which unity of action among the Allies can bring about was discussed during my meetings with the Italian leaders," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and I feel certain that the future not only will see a further diminution of the submarine menace, but also will see the principal offensive further developed by the Allies. The Italian and the American forces, moreover, are working in complete harmony and with excellent results."

Mr. Roosevelt is proceeding to France.

302D CABLES THANKS.

Engineers Grateful for Welfare Association's Work Among Kin.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, cantonment chaplain, who was chaplain of the 302d Regiment of Engineers until it left here in March with the 77th Division, received a cable message today from Colonel C. O. Sherrill acknowledging a cable message sent to the engineers by its welfare organization on Bastile Day, July 14. The cable dispatch to Dr. Manning reads:

"Officers and men unanimous in gratitude for work done on behalf of fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, and friends at home and for ourselves here in France. We extend our love and greetings to all members of the association."

The Welfare Association was formed before the regiment sailed. The New York Police Glee Club sent 110 of its members to camp today to give an entertainment.

ORDERS PISTOL PRACTICE.

1,300 Ordnance Officers Required to Learn the Use of the Weapon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department announced today that all officers of the Ordnance Department below the rank of Colonel would be required to take a course of target practice with the .45 calibre automatic pistol. The attendance of officers above the grade of Colonel will be optional. The purpose of the course is to equip these officers to defend themselves on overseas duty. Many of them who were in civilian life before war was declared have not had previous training along this line.

A total of 1,300 officers, approximately, will be required to attend the course, which will be given at the Congress Heights Range of the District of Columbia National Guard.

GREET RUSSELL AND SPARGO

Italian Socialists of Turin Welcome American Mission Cordially.

TURIN, Aug. 11.—The American Socialist mission headed by Charles Edward Russell and John Spargo received a warm greeting on its arrival here from the Italian Socialists favorable to the war.

The visiting Socialists went to various factories at which thousands are employed and were greeted enthusiastically by the workers, who applauded every mention of the United States.

The Americans expressed admiration for the work being done and their appreciation of Italy's industrial development.

ANTIS SEND PROTEST TO THE PRESIDENT

Say They Are Greatly Disturbed by His Advocacy of the Federal Amendment.

ARGUE AGAINST THE BILL

Declare That Measure Appears to Them as Destructive of Democracy and Not a War Measure.

The Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party has written to President Wilson seeking to convince him that he has made a mistake in changing his opinion as to the Federal suffrage amendment. President Wilson spoke in favor of suffrage during the 1916 campaign, but favored action by the States and was opposed to the Federal amendment. Recently he has used his influence for the passage of the measure by Congress at the earliest possible moment. In their letter to the President the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party says:

We respectfully convey to you our regret that, notwithstanding the opposition of a vast body of loyal American men and women, it is your present conviction that exigencies of war demand passage of the suffrage Federal amendment now pending in the United States Senate. Writing to Senator Shields, you express the belief that its passage at this time is "an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy."

Aware of the unique opportunity for judgment afforded by the high office of President, and of its sources of information of political pressure and exigencies not accessible to the public, we who oppose settlement by Federal action (we beg you to believe, also, solely from patriotic motives) are greatly disturbed by your present advocacy of the measure.

We infer that reasons not known to the public have caused this change of position from that maintained by you during the last Presidential campaign. But, studying earnestly the facts accessible to us, we deplore that we are forced to a conclusion contrary to that at which you have recently arrived.

The measure appears to us destructive of democracy. It appears to us a lamentable attempt to override the will of the people as expressed at the polls in their respective States. An emphatic mandate confronts Congress in that woman suffrage has been submitted to the people ten times since 1914, and has had nine defeats and only one victory—the Socialist-pacifist triumph in New York State.

Continuing, the letter says that "the whole system of suffrage campaigning and coercion in legislative bodies appears to us a defiance of representative government," and asks, "Is not this resort to settlement by Federal amendment an admission of defeat by the people?"

"As we are unable to consider the Suffrage Federal amendment a measure of democracy," the letter continues, "we are also unable, with our present information, to consider it a war measure. It is conceded that the war of-fensive directed against us and our allies is twofold—military and political. The destructive propaganda of socialism penetrates the victim nation to undermine its institutions and wreck its government, thereby destroying its military defense, as in Russia. Woman suffrage as an essential principle of this revolutionary propaganda preached by Socialists and pacifists the world over. These forces have made recognized headway in New York. The Socialist-pacifist-suffrage alliance in New York is indisputable."

Continuing its argument, the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party then says: "With the information at our disposal, we are unable to see how the passage of the Suffrage Federal amendment will clear away the difficulties which will undoubtedly beset it if the amendment is not adopted.' On the contrary, we maintain that there could be at this time no legislative act more destructive to united, single-minded prosecution of the war. Its passage by Congress would deliver over every legislature in the country to an immediate intensive ratification campaign to the prejudice of all public business."

"In view of this," the letter says in conclusion, "can you throw the immense weight of your authority in favor of this intolerable distraction? Will you risk imposing this handicap on our nation in war time? Is it possible that the activities of suffrage agitators are so pernicious and compelling that they outweigh all other dangers?"

President Wilson has recently written uring support of the amendment in a letter to Senator Shields, who promised to support the measure, and in a letter to Senator Baird, who in reply took a stand in opposition to the measure on grounds similar to those urged by the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party.

BLESS TWO SERVICE FLAGS.

St. Peter's Church Has 150 Stars—500 at St. Augustine's.

Following the 11 o'clock high mass in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay Street, the oldest Catholic Church in the city, yesterday morning, Mgr. James H. McGean blessed the church's service flag. It has a red background of silk, on which is a white flag with an anchor as the centre. The anchor is lined out by 150 small stars in blue on the white background.

In the centre of the anchor is a heart in red on which are two gold stars, representing two members of the parish who have died for their country. In gold around the flukes of the anchor are the words, "For God and for Country."

The flag was borne from the sacristy by four members of the congregation now in active service. After it had been placed at the right side of the altar, Mgr. McGean explained the meaning of the design which had been chosen to represent St. Peter's, and said that when the flag was made reports from only 150 members had been received, but he had since learned that more than two hundred boys of the parish were fighting the Germans.

A large service flag bearing 500 stars was blessed by the Rev. Thomas F. Gregg and raised yesterday afternoon at St. Augustine's Catholic Church, 167th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. This is a substitute for a smaller flag which has been in use for some time carrying 200 stars.

Before the flag raising there was a procession of parishioners through the principal nearby streets. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Henry Bruckner, Borough President of the Bronx; Park Commissioner Hennessy, and others.

Flag for Ordnance Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Every private factory in the United States devoting more than 50 per cent. of its total output to ordnance material is to have the privilege of flying a specially designed flag. Orders to this effect have been issued by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams. The flag measures four feet by six feet. Around the four sides is a red border. Within this border are three broad panels, the centre one blue and the outer ones white. In the middle of the centre panel of blue there is a design in white of the bursting bomb, insignia of the Ordnance service.

Army Knives at Record Low Price.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Ordnance Department has placed orders with Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain, Conn., for 500,000 bayonets and 2,000,000 army mess knives. The price for the knives, 10¾ cents, is the lowest ever paid.

STATE HOSPITAL PAY LOW.

Dr. Ross of Dannemora Asks Living Wage for Attendants.

A plea for a living wage for hospital attendants in the State service is made in the annual report of Dr. John R. Ross, Superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts, to Superintendent of State Prisons Carter.

"To obtain and retain satisfactory employes is causing vital concern, and it is my opinion that the difficulty can only be overcome with adequate remuneration," said Dr. Ross.. "When a felon becomes insane in any of the State prisons, penitentiaries or reformatories, he is transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for care and treatment. The salary of hospital attendants, however, is pitiably below that of prison guards, yet it will not be denied that equal tact and intelligence are expected of the employes in an institution housing insane convicts.

"Within the last year the employes of the hospital at Dannemora numbered 100, forty-four of whom may be regarded as a permanent force, the others remaining only for a longer or shorter period. We placed on the payroll during the year seventy-nine individuals, with the following results: Fourteen entered the military service of the United States; thirty-eight resigned to accept positions paying better wages; twenty-five were discharged for various reasons, such as inefficiency, intoxication, &c."

In conclusion, Dr. Ross said the dearth of help is not due to the war. He pointed out that superior service is never obtained for an inferior wage, and to expect to get good service for $45 a month is not consistent.

EHRET BACK FROM GERMANY

Aged Brewer's Seized Property Will Be Restored, It Is Thought.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 11.—Among the 740 passengers who arrived today from Northern Europe on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord was George Ehret, the aged New York brewer, whose property, estimated to be worth $40,000,000, was taken over recently by the Alien Property Custodian. He was accompanied by his daughter, and appeared to be in good health when the Immigration Inspectors questioned him about his residence in Germany.

Mr. Ehret, who is 83 years old, went to Germany before the United States declared war, and according to his family living in New York was unable to leave the country for a long time. He has been a naturalized American citizen for fifty years, and it is not expected there will be any trouble in getting the property restored to him. The seizure was because he was a "resident" of Germany at the time it was made.

Another passenger was Maurice Swenson, a banker of Minneapolis, who said the shortage of shipping at Scandinavian ports had caused a scarcity of food, but business conditions were good.

The Bergensfjord was detained for three days at a Canadian port for examination. She will not be allowed to dock until tomorrow morning, when Naval Intelligence officers will question the passengers.

PEACE LEAGUE'S NEW WORK.

Opens Campaign for Members and Political Party Declarations.

Several changes in the working staff of the League to Enforce Peace were announced yesterday at the headquarters of that organization in this city.

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson has been appointed Extension Secretary and will have charge of the departments of public speaking, publications, and relations with other organizations. For the last seven months Dr. Atkinson has been Executive Secretary of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. He will merge the duties of this place with his work for the league. Miss Bertha E. Tomlinson, who has been in charge of the league's Speakers' Bureau and its work with other organizations, has

VIERECK CONFERRED ON BUYING A PAPER

Discussed German Propaganda With the Ridders, Dernburg and Ex-Gov. Colquitt.

COMMENDED HALE'S WORK

Employe Tells of Hammerling's Industrial Scouting After a Visit from Bernstorff.

Additional excerpts from the testimony of George Sylvester Viereck, recently before the State authorities co-operating in he Federal investigation into German propaganda work in this country, were furnished yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker. According to the version given out, Viereck testified that Oscar Branch Colquitt, Governor of Texas from 1910 to 1914, had participated in conferences regarding the purchase of a metropolitan daily, and that at one of the gatherings Dr. Dernburg, the principal German apologist, had been a conferee.

Mr. Becker said that Viereck had testified that an editorial round table had been held in the apartments of Dr. Dernburg at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and that he, Dr. Dernburg, and Bernard Ridder had discussed the buying of a New York daily. He testified that while the conferences were being held Mr. Colquitt had arrived in New York in search of a newspaper property. Mr. Becker questioned Viereck as to whether there had been any connection between these conferences and the negotiations which eventually led to the purchase of The New York Evening Mail.

Viereck's answer, as given out, was that the "only connecting link was the conference, and denied that the meeting had anything to do with the buying, later on, of The Mail. He then told of another meeting, at the home of the late Herman Ridder, which the ex-Governor, Bernard Ridder, Dernburg, Viereck, and the elder Ridder attended. Viereck said he did not remember exactly how Colquitt came to be in the conference, but thought that he had met him either through a Texas reader of The Fatherland or had been introduced by Herman Ridder. Viereck further said the only purpose of the conferences was to get a newspaper which would present German-American views and that it was emphatically denied that the Imperial German Government had anything whatever to do with the enterprise.

At the assembly all of the newspapers were discussed as possibilities for purchase—all except one morning newspaper and one evening newspaper, which, for some reason, were not talked about. There was quite a discussion about buying The Sun, Viereck said, but objections were raised on the ground that it did not have an Associated Press franchise. According to Attorney General Becker's narrative of Viereck's evidence on this point, the witness said that Herman Ridder thumped the table and said:

"I know that if I get The Sun the Associated Press must give it a franchise. I know so much about the history of The Associated Press and its secrets that they could not refuse me."

No statement in comment on this part of Viereck's story was forthcoming from The Associated Press last night. It is well known, however, that Mr. Ridder, who is now dead, approached officials of The Associated Press on many occasions to discuss the possibility of his obtaining a membership in the association, (there is no such thing as an Associated Press "franchise," the association being a mutual organization of newspapers for the exchange of news on the co-operative principle,) either for an English edition of the Staats Zeitung or for The Sun, if he should be able to purchase it, but that failing to make any progress he had to abandon his efforts.

Viereck, in his testimony, according to Mr. Becker, went on to say that as the gatherings continued, Dr. Dernburg, who apparently had missed some of them, returned, and along came Dr. Rumely. Viereck described Rumely at the conferences as having very little to say, but as being a good listener. It appeared that Hugo Schweitzer and Rumely were rivals for the assignment to buy a paper, and Viereck attributed some of Dr. Rumely's quietness to the fact that Schweitzer already had his appointment to get the paper, or at least he had been designated the collector of funds to make the purchase.

From editorial doings, Viereck was switched to talk about the propaganda bureau at 1,123 Broadway. He was requested to tell about the part Dr. William Bayard Hale had played. Viereck said it was at his personal suggestion that Hale had been hired as a "literary adviser in a campaign to agitate the people as to matters." At the meetings held at 1,123 Broadway, Viereck said there had been much speculation as to how the campaign could best be launched, and that he had recommended the retaining of an experienced newspaper man, and many such were discussed for the job. Among these, according to the official excerpts of Viereck's statement, were S. S. McClure, Hale, and I think, if I am not mistaken, that Creel was mentioned."

The hiring of Hale was finally determined upon because, said Viereck, he had come back from Europe and had written "an extremely fine article, which seemed to me to be entirely fair, coming from an American of the old stock."

That closed the revelations of Viereck for the day, and bits from the testimony of Arthur Gabriel, Vice President of Louis N. Hammerling's Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, were considered. Gabriel began by saying that he had been with Hammerling for a long time, and that he had seen Count von Bernstorff in Hammerling's office. He admitted that he had not got an inkling of what brought the German Ambassador to the advertising agent's place, but probably that was because the Count went immediately into Hammerling's private office and out of the ken of Gabriel.

A week later, however, he testified that he was called into Hammerling's office and instructed to go to Bethlehem, Penn., and to take his wife along, go by Pullman, get the best he could buy, and not to mind the expense. His mission, said Gabriel, was to ascertain how many foreigners were working in the Bethlehem Steel plants and whether they were satisfied with wages and so forth. Gabriel's brother, Edward, was sent to Utica, N. Y.; G. M. Bird was delegated to scout around New England; Don S. Moman was directed to the Bliss plant in Brooklyn, while Leon Watwatzer went to Philadelphia. All handed in written reports to Hammerling, said Gabriel.

Asking of the "no munitions" advertisement, which has since been traced to German propagandists, Gabriel said it was prepared in Hammerling's office, but that he, Gabriel, had been kept somewhat in the dark about it.

"I knew what was going on, though," he testified, "and I told an official of the company: 'That advertisement is being paid for by the Austro-German Governments.'"

Ten minutes later, according to Gabriel, Hammerling summoned him into the private office. Hammerling appeared considerably agitated and quizzed him closely about the assertion he had made, and finally wound up by advising Gabriel, "Arthur, whatever you know, keep your mouth shut." The next pay day, said Gabriel, there was a $500 check in his envelope, and "I did not know why he (Hammerling) gave it to me." The other employes, from the office boy up, also found that same pay day was a gift day for them, too.

The witness then said that Hammerling had instructed him and S. Daatner, who had been one of the industrial condition scouts, to hire a truck and take all of the records from books to correspondence, up to and including the current part of 1918, up to Hammerling's apartments, then somewhere in Fifth Avenue. Gabriel testified that he and Daatner had carted the records up and then, following additional instructions, had burned them all in the furnace. After that, Hammerling put in a loose-leaf system of recording transactions. Under questioning, Gabriel said he had often seen Hammerling tear out whole sheets of records and throw them into the wastepaper basket.

ZIONISTS LAY CORNERSTONE

Launch Hebrew University Work on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The ceremony of planting the foundation stones of the Hebrew university on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, took place on July 24, according to information reaching Reuter's, Limited. Those present included, besides the members of the Zionist Commission: The allied Commander in Chief, the Military Governor of Jerusalem, representatives of the French and Italian military detachments in Palestine, the Mufti (expounder of the Koran and the law,) the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, representatives of the Armenian and Greek Churches, and the Mayor and Vice Mayor of Jerusalem. About 6,000 persons witnessed the ceremony.

The site is on the eastern slope of Mount Scopus, overlooking the valley of the Jordan, and from which the Dead Sea is visible. Dr. Weismann, head of the Zionist Commission, stated that the Hebrew University, although intended primarily for Jews, would welcome the members of every race and creed. While expected to maintain the highest scientific level, it, at the same time, would be accessible to all classes, and the workingman would find there the possibility of gaining an education in his leisure hours.

Messages of congratulation were received from A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and from the French Government.

VIENNA TOLD OF AMERICANS

D'Annunzio's Message from Airplanes Gives People the Truth.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Among the messages dropped into Vienna by Gabriel d'Annunzio, the author, in his recent flight with an Italian air squadron over the Austrian capital was one in which the American effort in the war was emphasized.

"The whole world," read the message, "is against you, while your Government, after its defeat of last June, is hopeless of victory. Today more than 1,000,000 Americans are fighting in France, and America is building twice as many ships as the submarines are sinking."

McGibbon & Co.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE MIDSUMMER LINEN SALE

Stock inventory has brought out into the open a large collection of small lots—each lot too small to tell of in detail, but as fine qualities as the store has had. A full assortment is expected here and so these small lots are marked to go quickly.

Short lengths of Table Linen.
Ones and twos of Table Cloths.
Dozens and half dozens of Napkins.
Remainders of Towelings.
Blankets and Bed Spreads.
Half-dozens, pairs and odd single Towels.
Fancy Pieces, many shapes and sizes.
Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The one common feature is the low price—mostly less than we can replace them for.

3 West 37th St. Just off Fifth Ave.

President Calls Upon Operators and Miners To Do Their Utmost to Increase Coal Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Emphasizing his belief that the greatest obstacle to the winning of the war is the need for fuel, President Wilson tonight issued an appeal to the coal mine operators and workers of the country, urging them to work hand in hand in assuming the burden of producing the amplest possible supply of coal for the nation's war needs at home and abroad. The President's appeal was as follows:

To All Engaged in Coal Mining:

The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact, the most serious which confronts us—and calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of both operators and miners. Without an adequate supply, our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased; and there will be much suffering in many homes throughout the country during the coming Winter.

I am well aware that your ranks have been seriously depleted by the draft, by voluntary enlistment, and by the demands of other essential industries. This handicap can be overcome, however, and sufficient coal can be mined in spite of it, if every one connected with the industry, from the highest official to the youngest boy, will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours.

The operators must be zealous as never before to bring about the highest efficiency of management, to establish the best possible working conditions, and to accord fair treatment to everybody, so that the opportunity to work at his best may be accorded every workman.

The miners should report for work every day unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and should not only stay in the mines the full time, but also see to it that they get more coal than ever before. The other workers in and about the mines should work as regularly and faithfully, so that the work of the miner may not be retarded in any way. This will be especially necessary from this time forward, for your numbers may be further lessened by the draft, which will induct into the army your fair share of those not essential to industry.

Those who are drafted but who are essential will be given deferred classification, and it is their patriotic duty to accept it. And it is the patriotic duty of their friends and neighbors to hold them in high regard for doing so.

The only worker who deserves the condemnation of his community is the one who fails to give his best in this crisis; not the one who accepts deferred classification and works regularly and diligently to increase the coal output.

A great task is to be performed. The operators and their staffs alone cannot do it, nor can the mine workers alone do it; but both parties, working hand in hand, with a grim determination to rid the country of its greatest obstacle to winning the war, can do it.

It is with full confidence that I call upon you to assume the burden of producing an ample supply of coal. You will, I am sure, accept this burden, and will successfully carry it through, and in so doing you will be performing a service just as worthy as service in the trenches, and will win the applause and gratitude of the whole nation.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, 9 August, 1918.

MALVY LEAVES PARIS FOR EXILE IN SPAIN

"Down with Traitors!" Cries a Soldier When Ex-Minister's Friends Cheer at Station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Louis Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, left Paris last night on his way to Spain, where he decided at last to begin the period of five years' banishment from France to which he was sentenced by the High Court. In view of possible disorders admission to the Quai d'Orsay Station was refused to everybody who could not give substantial reasons for entering. With the exception of a few reporters and passengers traveling by the same train, the only persons allowed to witness the convicted ex-Minister's departure was a deputation of members of the semi-revolutionary General Labor Federation, including M. Jouhaux, its Secretary, and about a dozen of his political friends.

The ex-Minister was accompanied by his wife and three children and Deputy Mayeras, one of his principal lieutenants in the Socialist radical party.

Asked by a reporter how he intended to spend his time in exile, Malvy replied, "I shall wait," and he added that so far he had made no plans whatever.

As the train moved out one of Malvy's political friends raised the cry of "Vive la République!" to which the stentorian voice of a bearded poilu who was traveling by the same train retorted, "Vive la France!"

"Vive Malvy!" cried one of the little Malvy group on the platform, and "Down with traitors!" roared the poilu. Malvy appeared not to notice the incident.

It is understood that the ex-Minister will take up his abode at San Sebastian.

Before leaving Paris Malvy addressed a long letter to M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he protested against what he described as the unconstitutional procedure of the high court in trying him on a fresh charge after he had been acquitted of the charges on which the Chamber sent him for trial.

U-BOAT QUESTION IN SPAIN.

King at Cabinet Meeting Which Discusses Germany's Acts.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Council of Ministers, presided over by King Alfonso, met today to consider the queestion of foreign relations, and especially the situation between Spain and Germany resulting from the torpedoing of Spanish vessels.

Premier Maura acbuainted the King with recent financial and economic measures adopted by the legislative body concerning the distribution of foodstuffs. With relation to matters of foreign policy, the Premier declared the Ministry would not countenance any modifications that might endanger the maintenance of Spain's impartial neutrality. Nevertheless, he said, a policy of energetic defense of Spain's national interests must be followed. The Allies, he asserted, had always respected Spanish neutrality scrupulously.

The Council of Ministers today examined into the budget estimate for 1919. The estimate is for 1,700,000,000 pesetas, or more than 200,000,000 pesetas over the 1918 estimate. The estimate contains a supplementary budget of 700,000,000 pesetas for special public work. It is stated that Spain will require a loan of 1,600,000,000 pesetas before the end of the year.

SAILOR'S DEATH A PUZZLE.

Two Held After Autopsy Reveals Traces of Opium.

A sailor who later proved to be Charles Bader, attached to a Government transport, was found unconscious on Saturday afternoon in an apartment at 883 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, and died later in Lincoln Hospital. Medical Examiner Dr. Riegelman ordered an outopsy, which is said to have disclosed traces of opium.

As a result the police arrested Aaron Mahler and a woman who said she was Martha Miller, the occupants of the Southern Boulevard apartment. They were held without bail in the Morrisania Court for examination on Friday on a short affidavit alleging suspicion of homicide.

According to detectives, neighbors heard groans in the apartment and notified the police. They were refused admission, but broke in the door and found Bader unconscious on the floor. Bader is believed to have lived at 3,525 Third Avenue.

Bulgarian Lines Raided.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following: "Army of the East—The artillery and patrols have been very active on the Struma and Vardar Rivers and on the Serbian front. An English detachment has made a successful raid on the Bulgarian lines west of Lake Doiran."

WILSON FIGHTS HIS FOES IN CONGRESS

Outspoken in Opposing Re-election of Men Antagonistic to His War Policies.

HARDWICK FALLS UNDER BAN

President Asks Georgians to Support W. J. Harris in Race for Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Wilson has assumed an outspoken attitude in opposing the election of members of Congress who have fought Administration policies in the conduct of the war. In the last few weeks he has taken an active part in the primary fights of both Senators and members of the House who have been especially active in aligning themselves as obstructionists.

His most recent move in this respect was a letter which he wrote urging Georgians to support W. J. Harris, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, for the United States Senate against Senator Hardwick. He also wrote a letter opposing the primary fight of Senator Vardaman of Misaissippi. These letters are taken as indications that the President intends to exert every effort to defeat anti-Administration members of Congress for renomination or re-election.

The President, while opposing Vardaman and Hardwick, has come out in support of the candidacy of Senators who have stood with him. He recently wrote a letter urging that Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, one of the most stalwart Administration supporters, to make the race for re-election, this after Senator Lewis had hesitated about running again for the Senatorship.

The candidacy of Representative James L. Slayden of Texas for renomination was opposed by the President in a letter written to a Texas editor, Representative Slayden immediately announced his retirement from the race, which resulted in the nomination, equivalent to election, of Carlo Bee, a brother-in-law of Postmaster General Burleson. The President also wrote a letter against the candidacy of George Huddleston of Alabama, another anti-Administration Congressman. The primary in the Huddleston district has not been held.

The President interposed opposition last Spring to the election of Irvine Lenroot, then a member of the House, to succeed the late Senator Husting as Senator from Wisconsin. The President advocated the election of Joseph Davies, Democrat, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, insisting that Lenroot's attitude in the early days of the war was unpatriotic. The President's interference, however, failed to prevent the election of Lenroot to the Senate.

President's Letter on Hardwick.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—President Wilson has called upon the voters of Georgia to support W. J. Harris, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, for the United States Senate. Mr. Wilson makes the request in a letter to Clark Howell, Georgia member of the Democratic National Committee, who wrote to the President requesting an expression from him in the Georgia contest. The President's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Howell—Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letel of July 24, which has been supplemented by a number of others from prominent citizens of Georgia bearing the same inquiry as to the attitude of the National Administration with regard to the pending contest for the United States Senatorship in Georgia. Your own letter, I observe, is addressed to me, by you in your capacity as a member of the National Democratic Committee, and I assume that it is your feeling that it is proper for me to answer the question in the interest of the party as a national unit. I must say, however, that I have been surprised by the question because I had supposed that the people of Georgia fully understood my attitude.

The recent correspondence between Mr. William Schley Howard and myself, which I understand has been published, is surely self-explanatory. I have never undertaken, and I never would presume to undertake, to dictate to the voters of any State the choices they should make, but when my views have been sought by those who seemed to have a right to seek them, I have not hesitated to give them. I gave them most frankly to Mr. Howard when he asked for them.

Senator Hardwick has been a constant and active opponent of my Administration. William J. Harris has consistently and actively supported it. In my opinion, the obvious thing for all those to do who are jealous of the reputation of the party and the success of the Government in the present crisis is to combine in the support of Mr. Harris.

Very sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

By his letter, Mr. Wilson would eliminate from the Senate race Representative W. Schley Howard, Emmett Shaw, and J. R. Cooper, and leave the contest between W. J. Harris and Senator Hardwick. It has been known for months that the President had picked Harris to succeed Hardwick for Senator.

FIND KEILHOLZ'S BODY.

Missing Brooklyn Man Discovered on Shore of Ward's Island.

The body of William F. Keilholz, who disappeared from his home, 309 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was found yesterday on the shore of Ward's Island. Keilholz was a son of the late William F. Keilholz, who was a prominent member of the Stock Exchange. He was employed in the pharmaceutical department of the Herman A. Metz Company, 122 Hudson Street. Mr. Keilholz was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-nine years ago and was a graduate of Adelphia College.

Mr. Keilholz left his home to go to work on Wednesday morning. He did not arrive there, and when he failed to return home in the evening Mrs. Keilholz asked the police to send out an alarm for him. Members of the family said that Mr. Keilholz had returned from a vacation in a highly nervous state and this was increased by the hot weather.

WANT FINANCING ALTERED.

Britain Borrowing from America to Lend to Allies an "Anomaly."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Committee on National Expenditure, in a report just issued, expresses regret at the continuance of the "anomaly" under which the Government is borrowing from the United States to lend to the Allies, despite the last budget statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he said he was making a suggestion to the American Government which he hoped would obviate it.

The committee hopes a means will be found to "relieve our national debt of future increases due to financing purchases by our Allies elsewhere than in the United States or the United Kingdom," especially as "the short circulating loans in question would not involve any increase in the sums to be found in America."

BLOW TO LIQUOR TRADE A BY-PRODUCT OF WAR

Class Distinctions Also Giving Way, Says Montreal Pastor—Sermon on "Choosing a Husband."

The war and its effects on those at home formed the subject of sermons in several New York City churches yesterday. The Rev. W. D. Reid, pastor of the Stanley Presbyterian Church of Montreal, who occupied the pulpit in the West End Presbyterian Church last night, took as his subject "Some Spiritual By-Products of the War," but he devoted much of his discourse to praise of the United States for having turned the tide against Germany.

The first of the by-products of the war, he said, has been the blow dealt the liquor traffic, starting with the prohibition of drink by the Czar of Russia. Canada, he said, has only one province where liquor is sold, and that stops selling next May. The second by-product is the lining up of all the democracies against the aristocracies.

"Class distinctions have given away. No longer will it be possible for a man to pile up a tremendous fortune of $800,000,000 in his lifetime with the railroads and other public utilities going over to governmental control," he said.

The Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, preaching last night on "Choosing a Husband," advised the young women of his congregation to give serious thought to the question of matrimony.

"In making the choice of a husband," he said, "I will not take up the question of whether a girl ought under any circumstances to do the proposing. Certainly, under all circumstances, she does a large part of the selecting, and the ideals of the new woman will make them more independent than they were allowed to be under the more one-sided conditions of the olden times.

"A woman should choose as a husband a man who realizes the sacredness of marriage. No preacher makes a husband by marrying a man to a woman. The stuff for the making must be in the man before marriage, and the increasing number of divorces show that many enter the marriage relationship without any adequate conception either of its deeper responsibilities or its solemn and sacred meaning.

"Whether the increase in divorces is due to woman or man primarily is an open question. If divorce keeps on increasing as rapidly in the next few decades as it has in the decades just passed it will soon be true that the only difference between us and the Turks in the matter of our wives will be the difference between a team and a tandem."

Dr. Matthews, who filled the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Merle-Smith, said one of the most prolific causes of trouble in the world is parental neglect.

AMERICAN AVIATOR OUTWITS ASSAILANTS

Fitch, Piloting Bomber, Attacked by Five Austrian Scouts—Gunner Brings One Down.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Aug. 11. (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Willis Fitch, an American aviator, is being congratulated by the Italian air experts for his excellent handling of a bombing plane when five Austrian scout planes attacked him.

Lieutenant Fitch's machine was one of a bombing squadron that was intercepted before it reached its objective inside the enemy lines. When Lieutenant Fitch observed enemy planes rising to the attack he dropped his bombs on two of their aviation camps and then started back for the Italian lines. While still about thirteen miles inside the enemy territory the five Austrian scout planes overtook him from the rear. He was without a support, as the other bombers in his formation had preceded him toward the home hangar.

Lieutenant Fitch, who was acting as pilot, dived in order to obtain the maximum speed, and then pursued a zigzag course in the race for the Italian lines. Meanwhile his machine gunner maintained bursts of fire at the pursuers.

One enemy plane came down in a dashing attempt to destroy the bombing plane and passed within twenty-five feet. The enemy's fire was inaccurate, but that of the Lieutenant's machine gunner was true, and the scout plane went into a swirling nose dive to the earth.

The four other Austrian airmen attacked in turn from varying distances, but the fire from the bombing plane each time frustrated their attempts. Finally, Lieutenant Fitch's escort saw his predicament and returned, driving away the Austrian scouts.

POLICEMAN ON FIRING LINE.

Lieut. Flynn Writes to Comrades of Raid He Took Part In.

First Lieut. William J. Flynn of the 306th Machine Gun Brigade, who took part in the recent fighting in France, has written a letter to Police Captain Patrick Gargan of the West 125th Street Station and his former police associates describing his experiences with the Huns. The letter was received at the station a few days ago.

Before entering the army Flynn was a Sergeant, attached to the West 125th Street Station, and had been a member of the force for twelve years. Soldiering had always appealed to him. He attended two military training camps at Plattsburg, and had also been at the police training camp at Fort Wadsworth.

When the United States declared war he applied to ex-Police Commissioner Arthur Woods for an indefinite leave of absence, and this was granted. He was graduated from the Plattsburg camp a First Lieutenant. He was then sent to Cornell University for a special course in military tactics, after which he was assigned to Camp Upton. His letter in part reads:

"I have just passed through a lot of excitement after six weeks in the trenches. We certainly have the Huns on the run, and we expect to keep them going some. Our boys are making a great showing; for every shell Fritz sends over we send fifty back, which usually find their mark. One night in the trenches a fellow-soldier said, 'Bill, let's leave our calling cards with the boches.' Starting out with hand grenades, we crawled on our hands and knees many yards inside the Hun lines before we heard so much as a sound. At last we heard faint voices, which as we approached grew louder. We realized we were close to a German trench, and, pulling the pins from the grenades, we threw them trenchward. Without more ado we then turned and ran for our own lines. We barely had time to reach a shell hole when the Huns sent up many rockets. Looking at my wrist watch, I saw it was 1 A. M. The racket kept up for almost four hours. Shells followed on the heels of the rockets. When the firing finally ceased we managed to crawl to the safety of our trenches. We must have got a few Huns or they would not have used so much ammunition.

"We have been through seventy-three ruined villages and saw everywhere the wanton destruction of the Germans in churches, buildings, and forests. I have visited the French beaches, where I met people I knew in New York, among them being a number of fellow-policemen. We keep in touch with the news at home by swapping letters. I wish you boys would write more frequently, as you know we are always glad to hear from our old police associates."

Before Flynn left for France Captain Gargan and the policemen of the West 125th Street Station gave dinner in his honor, and presented him with the wrist watch which he mentions in his letter.

MINERS WANT TO FIGHT.

Unwillingness to Accept Exemption Complicates the Coal Situation.

Although the anthracite mining companies are privileged to ask that men who are essential to the industry be put in deferred classifications, many miners are refusing such exemptions and are seeking to go into the service, says The Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, in its review of business conditions in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania.

"These men have the feeling," says The Bank, "that if they do not enter the service they will be called slackers and will be so regarded by their associates. This attitude has complicated a very difficult situation and may mean that unless some insignia or 'decoration' is given by the Government to men who are placed in the deferred classifications, it will be almost impossible for the mining companies to retain the service of many of the men who are within the draft age. Inasmuch as a large proportion of these young miners are the sons of foreign-born parents, their unwillingness to take advantage of the exemption privilege offers the best evidence of their loyalty to the nation in its hour of need. The coal-producing companies have often applied for the exemption of men, without asking their consent, only to find that the men insisted upon being treated by the local draft boards precisely as if they were engaged in some nonessential occupation."

Regarding business conditions in its territory, The Miners' Bank says:

"Were it not for the Government restrictions against erecting new plants and extending old ones, there would be a large amount of improvement work under way in this district. One or two plants could double their capacity to good advantage if they were permitted to do so and could be assured of an adequate working force after they were in operation. Government contracts are still the dominating feature, representing in some cases sufficient orders to provide continuous work in three eight-hour shifts for some time to come. Notwithstanding the necessary restrictions of a war market, therefore, a great deal of business is being handled in and about Wilkes-Barre.

"The undertone in general trade is excellent. This is accounted for in part by the immense wage disbursements which are giving the people of the Wyoming Valley more money to spend than they have ever had before. Business is being done carefully and the average wage-earner is making his outlays wisely, with the idea of getting good value for what he spends. People are buying a good class of merchandise and there is less tendency toward extravagance. July trade was satisfactory and August business bids fair to show up quite as well as last year."

APPEAL TO RESTRICT LOANS

Reserve Board Also Urges Depositing of Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Two specific courses by which banks and business men may help win the war—by eliminating loans for purposes not absolutely essential to the war or to maintaining the nation in healthy condition, and by concentrating gold and silver in Federal Reserve banks—were reviewed today in a statement by the Federal Reserve Board.

Appealing for restriction of bank loans, the statement said:

"Banks should endeavor to divert the use of their credit more and more into productive fields where its employment will result in augmenting the national resources. An intelligent and prudent use of credit will be an important factor in strengthening the national resources during the period of the war, in aiding its successful prosecution, and in maintaining the economic strength of the country for the time of rapidly changing conditions which will come when the war has been won and the millions of men in our army are returning to the employment of peace."

Referring to the need for concentrating gold and silver, the statement said:

"Money of every kind, whether gold or silver, should be deposited in bank and used, but not hoarded. Surrender of gold coin and gold certificates and abstention from hoarding means an increase in the volume of bank credit available for the community and increased ability to finance its war and other requirements."

In the last four years the country's gain in stock of gold has been $1,078,000,000.

SEES SESSION PROLONGED.

Congress Can't Get Away Until November, Speaker Clark Believes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Congress, with its legislative program jammed with revenue, draft, water power, and other important bills, will not adjourn until just before the November elections, according to a prediction toady by Speaker Clark, after he had surveyed the situation.

He said that, while the Ways and Means Committee is planning to report the Revenue bill when the House reassembles a week from tomorrow, the Administration bill for general development of water power by previous agreement has the right of way and can only be displaced by unanimous consent.

Despite Chairman Kitchin's plan from the outset to avoid resort to the tariff in the pending $8,000,000,000 Revenue bill, some committee sentiment apparently had turned today toward the feasibility of a wartime increase on a limited number of customs items.

A tax of 5 per cent., or approximately that rate, on gifts of all kinds, without qualification, for the period of the war, was favored today by Representative Hull of Tennessee, one of the Democratic members of the committee and the author of the income tax law.

"We could raise $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 by a tax on gifts," he said.

CALLS FOR WAR WORKERS.

Salvation Army Wants Volunteers for Work Here and Abroad.

The Salvation Army, which has turned its national organization over to the Government's war program, has begun a drive for recruits for war service both here and in France. Hundreds of men and women are wanted. In the current issue of The War Cry, the official organ of the Salvation Army, Commander Evangeline Booth makes a direct appeal for volunteers for overseas work. She sets forth the need for a greater number of Salvationists to serve with the troops abroad, and requests that every person who can adjust his or her domestic affairs so as to be able to leave this country, and qualify, join the France units immediately.

The forces abroad, according to Commander Booth, must be greatly increased if the Salvation Army is to keep abreast of the demands made upon it by the soldiers. The first detachment of twenty-two Salvationist war relief workers sailed from an Atlantic port for France a year ago, and since that time from ten to twenty persons, according to the accommodations available, have gone over every month for active service.

DEFY RUMANIAN CHARGES.

Bratiano and Pro-Ally Associates Will Ignore Impeachment.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.—The members of the Rumanian Government that brought Rumania into the war propose to ignore the impeachment proceedings against them by the present German-controlled Rumanian Government, according to Jassy dispatches to German newspapers.

Amid scenes of excitement, the former Ministers' reply to the indictment was read at Monday's sitting of the Rumanian Parliament. It was signed by J. J. C. Bratiano, the former Premier, and the members of his cabinet, whose names were mentioned in the charges. They declared they did not recognize the moral or legal authority of a Parliament composed of "traitors and deserters."

"With full confidence we look forward to the final consequences of this war and with pride to the judgment of history," the reply said.

PREDICTS DEMAND FOR FULL REPARATION

Defense Society, Challenging London Chronicle's View, Says America Will Deal with Germany.

The American Defense Society, in a statement made yesterday by Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Boycott Committee, took issue with The London Chronicle, which had editorially said that the American people did not agree with Premier Lloyd George when he said: "The longer the war lasts, the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe." Mr. Hurd pointed to the campaign of the committee to obtain signatures of supporters of a boycott against Germany after the war, and said that more than 200,000 signatures already obtained, with tens of thousands coming in daily, were a fair index of American opinion.

The statement was in part as follows:

"In recent commenting on Lloyd George's phrase, 'The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe,' The London Chronicle says 'this is not the view of the American people generally. Americans attach great importance to the economic weapon which the Allies acting together could wield, but the Americans do not wish it wielded with a vindictive power for a fixed period after the war.'

"The London Chronicle is misinformed. The American Defense Society, in carrying on its campaign for 20,000,000 signatures to a pledge to boycott German goods, is in a position to know from the instant and enthusiastic response received in this campaign that the American people propose to use to the full the economic weapon against Germany after the war.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the longer the war lasts, the more American soldiers ho are killed or wounded, the more hospital ships sunk by the Germans, the more submarine outrages, the more tortures and brutalities on the west front, the sterner and more implacable will be the spirit of the American people when the time arrives to dictate peace to a defeated Germany."

Mr. Hurd adds that Americans, considered a nation of business people, were sufficiently versed in business laws to feel that Germany must repay every cent already extracted as cash indemnities from Belgium and other conquered territories; must return all the art objects stolen from such territories, must rebuild every building destroyed in Belgium and Northern France, Poland, and Serbia and repay the entire money cost of the war to the Allies.

"The next step would be for the Allies to take over the entire German Navy," he said, "which, being a weapon of war, Germany cannot be allowed to keep. And also her mercantile marine, whether interned in Germany or in neutral countries. This would be part payment for the ships sunk by German submarines. The final step would be for Germany to bond to the allied nations to cover the allied costs of the war and to levy on herself such taxes and imposts as will pay the interest and sinking funds on these bonds."

WILBUR LARREMORE DIES.

Editor of New York Law Journal Victim of Heart Disease.

Wilbur Larremore, a lawyer with offices at 32 Nassau Street and editor since 1891 of The New York Law Journal, as well as contributor to legal periodicals and on miscellaneous topics to reviews and magazines, died suddenly at his home, 423 West 103d Street, yesterday of heart disease.

Mr. Larremore was born in New York Aug. 8, 1855. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the A. B. degree in 1875 and from Columbia College with LL. B. degree in 1877.

He was prominent in the State Bar Association and was also a member of the Bar Association of this city. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Century, and University clubs. In 1886 he married Miss Susan Armitage, who, with one son, Lieutenant Thomas A. Larremore, survives.

JOHN M. RICHARDS DIES.

Author Was Long Head of the American Colony in London.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, Aug. 11.—John Morgan Richards, for many years prominent in the American colony of London, died at his home, Steephill Castle, here today after a long illness. He was born in Aurora, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1841. He formerly was President of the American Society.

Mr. Richards was the author of several books, but probably was best known as the father and biographer of Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie.

His book "With John Bull and Jonathan" attracted much attention. He later wrote "Almost Fairyland."

Charles J. Ellison Dead.

Charles J. (Biff) Ellison, who in three years squandered a fortune of $80,000 left him by his mother in 1913, died yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, of apoplexy. He had been employed recently as a freight checker on a Staten Island pier at a salary of $18 a week.

Major William A. Bryant.

Major William A. Bryant, 64 years old, of M. B. Bryant & Co., jewelers, who lived at 41 Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J., died at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city yesterday. He was for fifty years a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.

Obituary Notes.

MARY J. HUGHES, (Sister Mary Carmelita,) for twenty-three years Principal of St. Cecilia's Academy, in 103th Street, died at St. Catherine's Convent yesterday.

Dr. FRANKEL E. ROBINSON, formerly of Brooklyn, died Saturday in West Newton, Mass., in his 73d year.

CHARLES FIELDS, brother of Lew Fields, died Saturday night at his home, 410 West 148th Street. He was 46 years old.

WILLIAM E. GADY, who for fifteen years had been Superintendent of the Bellevue Medical College Building, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, died last night at Bellevue Hospital, of heart disease. He was 55 years old, and lived at 7 Third Street, Woodside, L. I.

JACOB MEYER, for many years a member of the firm of Reinhardt, Meyer & Co., clothing manufacturers of Baltimore, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Mayer in Washington, D. C. He was 84 years old, and prominent in Jewish fraternal philanthropic organizations. Two daughters and two sons survive, including I. J. Meyer of New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MAYER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Mayer, (nee Eisenberg,) at 645 West 171st St., Aug. 10, 1918, a son.

Married.

REISS—KATZ.—Joseph Reiss to May Katz, Aug. 11, 1918.

In Memoriam.

BENOIT.—Primrose, on Sunday, April 14, 1918, at St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Florence D. Primrose, daughter of Anna Primrose, to C. Edward Benoit, son of Henry and Fannie Benoit, of 170 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

BRUSCHE.—In memory of Charles T. Brusche, who died Aug. 12, 1917. A devoted husband and loving father.

LOADER.—In loving memory of my here brother, Captain Grahame Chard Loader, killed in action at Gallipoli gallantly leading his battalion, Aug. 12, 1915.

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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

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Died.

ADAMS.—On Aug. 10, 1918, Bentley F. Adams, husband of Mary C. Adams, in his 90th year. Funeral services will be held at 88 Henry St., Orange, N. J., Monday, Aug. 12, at 4:30 P. M.

AMES.—In France, on July 28, killed in action, Lieutenant Oliver Ames, Jr., 165th Infantry, U.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Effects of the Great Allied Success

The fifth year of the great war has opened in such an auspicious manner for the forces arrayed against the Central Powers that men who have hitherto discountenanced speculation as to the probable date of the ending of the struggle are beginning to voice the hope that this year will be the last. The semi-deadlock, in which the opposing armies on the western front were long held by the development of methods of defensive warfare more rapidly than new forms were invented for carrying on the offensive, was doomed when General Foch was given unified command of the land forces of the Allies; his imposing successes since the middle of last month have fully sustained his reputation as an attacker. It is now realized that the crisis was passed when the supreme effort was made to force a great military decision before the American troops could be brought forward in numbers, and failed.

The stock market has so far made but a faint response to the good news. It had relapsed into a condition closely approaching stagnation, from which it resisted all efforts to produce a semblance of activity, and its earliest reaction to the sudden change in the fortunes of war was half-hearted. Traders had reconciled themselves to a long wait while the new taxation measure was being worked out, and the year's crops made secure. It was easier to do this with the banks refusing to make the customary time loans, while holding call money at 6 per cent. with definite limitations on the amount that the market would be allowed to absorb. Barring any important readjustment of the European map, it looked impossible to stimulate speculation until the new Liberty Loan campaign was out of the way. But the war news so far outran any one's expectations as to force recognition of the improved position of the Allies. The cotton market was emphatic in its expression of the belief that the several victories have brought the end of the war appreciably closer. Following reports of crop damage from drought the war news, opening the possibilities of a restoration of exports for European spinners before another season's crop can be gathered, brought about a spirited advance which carried futures above 30 cents. Similarly, the market for foreign Government bonds enjoyed a sudden rise with the disappearance of fears over the safety of Paris. In the stock market gains were moderate and chiefly affected the steel issues, but there was a manifest strengthening in the undertone of the entire list even without much help from new speculative buying.

Disillusionment of the German people with the inevitable discovery that their leaders' boast of a military decision cannot be realized is expected by the Mechanics' and Metals' Bank to bring about an internal crisis which will hasten the peace. Up to a little while ago their victories elated the German people. Germany's account book for four years shows 2,000,000 dead and perhaps as many permanently wounded men. It shows a nation stripped of material resources and deprived of a formerly great overseas trade. It shows a nation bearing a present indebtedness of $38,000,000,000. It shows, also, although this seems to mean nothing inside Germany just now, a nation's honor in ashes. Whether they blind themselves or not, it is as plain as day to all who will see that the economic millstone that is fastened to the neck of Germany is a great reality affecting the German people. That millstone grows steadily in weight. Man power and resources decrease daily, while the war burden grows. Germany's bond interest alone will presently be at the rate of $2,000,000,000 a year. Pensions in view are at a yearly rate calculated at $750,000,000. Both these figures, added to the ordinary peace-time expenses of government, as they stood in 1913, and including a very small sinking fund for the debt, make it appear that the German budget in years to come will regularly be more than $4,000,000,000. The German people's whole income before the war was $11,000,000,000 yearly. Their Government's prospective post-war expenses, therefore, equal 40 per cent. of their income, as that was calculated in the prosperous times before the war. Germany had thought to meet its war cost as it did in 1871, out of the substance of the nations she conquered. What will the German people say when, awakening at last to the knowledge that victory is not to be theirs, they confront the reality of dragging the leaden weight of billions of war debt themselves?

Notwithstanding the fact that our own current war costs exceed those of any other nation the financing problem is one of the lesser worries of the Administration. The Government's appropriations for the year 1919, amounting to nearly $30,000,000,000, do not indicate closely the amount of money which will have to be raised through bond sales and taxation. Last year's appropriations totaled $19,000,000,000, while expenditures and advances to our allies totaled approximately $13,500,000,000. It is indicated that Secretary McAdoo will shortly announce a $6,000,000,000 loan offering at 4¼ per cent., and the new tax bill is being shaped with the idea of providing $8,000,000,000. It has so far proved physically impossible, even with prices rapidly rising, to expend money at the rate contemplated by the Government's appropriations. Instead of $30,000,000,000 it is likely that next year's war needs will not exceed $25,000,000,000.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 10, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	267,690	423,081	118,829
Tuesday	236,551	421,300	248,516
Wednesday	155,762	656,473	579,030
Thursday	158,581	536,580	558,756
Friday	318,207	453,819	331,244
Saturday	221,500	156,565	252,150
Total w'k.	1,358,381	2,647,818	2,085,525
Year to date.	83,326,690	118,049,608	97,578,687

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,732,500	$2,921,500	$2,133,000
Tuesday	6,425,000	2,843,500	3,180,500
Wednesday	6,574,000	2,961,000	3,689,000
Thursday	6,110,500	3,081,000	3,524,500
Friday	7,781,000	2,610,500	2,803,500
Saturday	3,512,000	1,277,000	2,530,000
Total w'k.	$36,135,000	$15,694,500	$17,860,500
Year to date.	919,763,000	595,540,950	641,008,950

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Aug. 10, '18.	Aug. 11, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$3,293,000	$6,465,000	*$3,172,500
Government.	32,961,500	9,142,000	23,519,500
State	119,500	.....	119,500
City	61,000	87,000	*26,000
Total all.	$36,135,000	$15,694,500	$20,440,500

*Decrease.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 10.—Following are today's quotations on cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Last.
American Linen Co.	110	112	110
Arkwright Mills	175	..	..
Barnard Mfg. C.	120	..	..
Bourne Mills	118	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Chace Mills	145	..	..
Cornell Mills	220	..	..
Conanicut Mills	90	92½	..
Davol Mills	115	..	..
Davis Mills	150	..	..
Flint Mills	210	..	..
Granite Mills	135	140	..
Hargraves Mills	85	90	85¼
King Philip Mills	172½	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	122½	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	170	165
Mechanics Mills	120	..	..
Narragansett Mills	118	..	..
Osborne Mills	130	..	..
Parker Mills	85	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	117½	125	122½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	160	190	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	275	..	..
Seaconnett Mills	115	120	..
Shove Mills	105	..	..
Stafford Mills	132¼	..	135
Stevens Mfg. Co.	112½	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	162½	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	250	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	115	122½	..
Weetamoe Mills.	124	..	..

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
Aug. 5	6	5	6	5
Aug. 6	6	5½	6	5½
Aug. 7	6	5¾	6	6
Aug. 8	5½	5½	5½	5½
Aug. 9	6	6	6	6
Aug. 10	6	6	6	6
Week's range— High			6	6
Low			5	5
Same week last year— High			4	4
Low			3	2
Year to date— High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year— High			10	6
Low			1¼	1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 5	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 6	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 7	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 8	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 9	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 10	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range— High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year— High	4¼	4½	5
Low	3¾	4	4½
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year— High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅞

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6

4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½
New York	4	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½
Chicago	4	4½
St. Louis	4	5
Minneapolis	4	4½
Kansas City	4	5
Dallas	4	4½
San Francisco	4	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Incl. Member & Live Stock ber Banks' Paper, Over 90 Days.	Collateral 16 to 90 Days. Notes.	Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5½	4	4½
Dallas	5	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 5	Par	Par	†15c	Par
Aug. 6	Par	Par	†15c	Par
Aug. 7	Par	Par	†15c	Par
Aug. 8	Par	Par	†15c	Par
Aug. 9	Par	Par	†15c	Par
Aug. 10	Par	Par	†15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Exch. on London.
Aug. 5	3	27f 15¼c
Aug. 6	3	27f 09½c
Aug. 7	3	27f 09½c
Aug. 8	3	27f 10c
Aug. 9	3	27f 09c
Aug. 10	3	27f 10c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½% Holiday	Paris Rentes.
Aug. 5	Holiday	Holiday	61f 85c
Aug. 6	56⅞	94½	61f 85c
Aug. 7	56⅞	94½	61f 85c
Aug. 8	56⅝	94½	61f 85c
Aug. 9	56⅞	94⅝	61f 85c
Aug. 10	56⅞	94⅝	61f 85c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 5	48¼d	99¾c
Aug. 6	48¼d	99¾c
Aug. 7	48¼d	99¾c
Aug. 8	48¼d	99¾c
Aug. 9	48¼d	99¾c
Aug. 10	48¼d	99¾c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 10, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,358,381	83,326,690
Same period a year ago..	2,647,818	118,049,608

	Last Week. High	Low.	Year to Date. High	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	72.49	71.21	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	82.07	80.12	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADAMS EXPRESS	51	50½	51	+ 4
800	Advance Rumely	17¼	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
200	Advance Rumely pf	44	43	43	— ¾
3,300	Ajax Rubber	63¼	62¼	62½	— ¾
5,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34¼	33¼	34	+ ½
300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	84	83¼	84	+ ¾
500	Am. Ag. Chem.	91⅞	89	91⅞	+ 1⅞
1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	70	69	70	+ 1
8,000	Am. Can	47¾	46½	47¾	+ 1¼
370	Am. Can pf.	94¾	94½	94½	+ 1
5,300	Am. Car & Foundry	85⅜	84	85⅜	+ 1¾
400	Am. Car & Foundry pf	109¾	107½	107¾	— 2¼
600	Am. Coton Oil	41⅜	41	41⅜	— ⅞
650	Am. Hide & Leather	18½	18	18⅜	— ⅛
1,825	Am. Hide & Leather pf	81⅜	80⅞	81⅜	+ 1⅜
1,000	Am. Ice	33	32	32	— 1
200	Am. Ice pf.	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅝
1,300	Am. International	53⅜	52½	53⅜	— ⅛
8,700	Am. Linseed	43	41	42⅜	+ 1⅜
3,700	Am. Linseed pf.	80½	79	80⅜	+ 1⅞
4,200	Am. Locomotive	67⅞	66¼	67½	+ 1⅝
310	Am. Locomotive pf.	98¾	97½	98⅜	+ 1⅝
300	Am. Malting	7	6	6	— ⅞
100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	— 2½
6,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79½	77¾	79½	+ 1⅝
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106½	106	106½	+ ⅝
1,500	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	90	90	90	+ ⅝
700	Am. Steel Foundries	74⅞	73½	74⅞	+ ⅞
50	Am. Sugar Refining	110⅞	110	110⅝	— ⅞
55,600	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	109	109	109	..
140	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	123¾	123¾	129½	+ 6¼
14,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	92¼	92¼	92½	— 2¼
1,850	Am. Tobacco	92½	90⅝	92	— ½
2,300	Am. Woolen	160	157	160	— 2
400	Am. Woolen pf.	59¼	58	59¼	+ ⅝
1,500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	93¾	95½	95½	..
2,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	28½	27½	28½	+ ½
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	18¾	18	18	— ¾
15,610	Anaconda Copper	49½	49½	49½	— ¾
200	Associated Dry Goods	67	65½	67	+ ¾
1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	15	15	15	..
900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	86	84⅝	*84⅜	— 1¼
1,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104⅞	102½	102½	— 1
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	64½	64	64	— 1
123,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	96½	90	95⅜	+ 5¼
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	53⅜	54½	+ ½
300	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	57	..
100	Barrett Co.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅜
200	Barrett Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜
300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
32,100	Bethlehem Steel	85	84½	85	+ ¾
3,300	Bethlehem S., Class B.	85¼	82⅝	85	+ 2¼
4,400	Booth Fisheries	105¼	103¾	104¼	— ¾
1,170	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	27⅞	25⅝	27½	— 1½
600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ¾
10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	11½	11	11	— ¼
10,252	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	..
1,200	Butte Copper & Zinc	12¼	135⅝	143	+ 3½
4,700	Butte & Superior	27⅝	25½	25¾	— 1¾
300	CAL. PACKING	43½	42⅜	43½	+ 1⅝
1,250	Cal. Petroleum	19⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
2,700	Canadian Pacific	153⅞	152	153⅞	+ 1½
200	Central Foundry	32⅜	32	32¼	— ⅛
1,500	Central Leather Co.	67⅞	67	67½	+ 1
1,600	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	34	34½	— ⅜
1,100	Chandler Motor	89½	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
400	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56	56¼	— ¼
200	Chi. Great Western	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
300	Chi. Great Western pf.	23½	23½	23¼	..
20,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	46	43¾	46	+ 2¼
5,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	76	74⅝	75	+ ½
600	Chi. & Northwestern	92½	91½	92¼	+ ½
100	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	69½	69½	69½	— 1½
1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24	23½	24	+ 1
915	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf.	75	73⅝	75	+ 1
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf.	63½	62⅝	63½	+ ⅝
2,200	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
1,900	Chino Copper	39¾	38⅝	39¼	— ½
2,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	45	46⅞	— ⅛
10,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	36	33	35⅝	+ 2⅝
200	Consolidated Gas	90½	90½	90⅝	— ⅝
10,000	Corn Products Ref.	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅝
600	Corn Products Ref. pf.	100⅜	100	100	— ⅛
16,100	Crucible Steel	69	65¾	68⅝	+ 3¼
100	Crucible Steel pf.	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅜
10,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	30	30½	..
816	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81¾	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	94	94	94	..
820	Del., Lack. & Western	165	163	165	+ 3
2,300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	6⅜	6	6⅜	..
36,800	Distillers Securities	59½	57⅝	59¼	+ 1⅞
1,100	Dome Mines	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
2,400	ERIE	15	14⅝	14⅞	..
3,200	Erie 1st pf.	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
300	Erie 2d pf.	22	21¼	21¼	— 1¼
200	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	33¾	33	33¾	..
1,200	Fisher Body	39¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
625	Fisher Body pf.	91	90	90⅝	— ⅜
1,000	GASTON, WM. & W.	30	29	29⅝	— 1⅛
325	General Chemical pf.	100½	100	100	— ⅝
400	General Cigar	49½	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅝
1,600	General Electric	146	144¾	145½	+ ⅝
12,300	General Motors	157½	146	148	+ 2
700	General Motors pf.	81⅝	81¼	81¾	..
800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45⅝	44¾	45	— ⅛
1,200	Granby Consol.	80½	79	80½	+ 1½
1,100	Great Northern pf.	91	90½	91	+ ⅝
6,228	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	32½	31⅛	32½	+ 1¼
1,000	Greene-Cananea Copper	45	44½	44⅝	+ ¼
300	Gulf States Steel	85	83	85	+ 1½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	45½	45½	45½	+ 3⅜
1,500	Haskell & Barker	48	47	48	+ ⅜
100	Homestake Mining	73	73	73	..
300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97⅝	97¼	*97¼	+ 1⅜
14,400	Inspiration Copper	53	51⅞	52¼	— ¾
1,000	Interboro Consol.	8½	8	8	..
100	Interboro Consol. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
1,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	60	58	60	+ 3
3,900	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	130	123½	129	+ 4½
125	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	111½	111½	111½	..
1,500	Inter. Harvester Corp.	66½	65	65¾	+ ¾
75	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	108	108	108	..
4,500	Inter. Mer. Marine	27¾	25⅝	27	+ 2⅜
36,600	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	100¾	96½	99¾	+ 2⅝
12,452	Inter. Nickel	30⅝	29¼	30¼	..
13	Inter. Nickel pf.	90	90	90	..
500	Inter. Paper	36¾	35⅞	36¼	— ⅝
100	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
100	Kan. City Southern	54	54	54	+ 2
200	Kelly-Springfield Tire	50½	50½	50½	— ½
4,000	Kennecott Copper	34⅞	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
2,100	LACK. STEEL	84⅞	82⅝	84¾	+ 1¾
1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	22½	22	22	+ ½
1,400	Lehigh Valley	58	57½	57½	+ ⅛
200	Liggett & Myers	165	165	165	— 4½
150	Liggett & Myers pf.	102	102	102	— 2
900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29⅞	28½	29⅜	— ⅛
1,075	Lorillard (P.) Co.	156	150½	156	..
10,060	Lorillard (P.) Co. rts.	15⅝	12	15¼	+ ½
100	Louisville & Nashville	114	114	114	+ 1
212	MACKAY COS. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
200	Manhattan Elevated	98	98	98	..
1,100	Maxwell Motors	27⅝	26⅝	26½	— ¾
400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	55½	55	55	..
200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20	20	20	— 1⅛
36,800	May Dept. Stores	53	53	53	..
1,100	Mexican Petroleum	102½	100½	102¼	+ ¾
19,950	Miami Copper	28⅝	27⅜	28½	+ ¾
800	Midvale Steel	53½	51⅝	53⅜	+ 1⅝
170	Minn. & St. Louis, new	11	10½	10½	..
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	88¼	88¼	88½	— ¼
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	5½	5½	..
100	Mo. Kan. & Texas pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
5,400	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	22⅝	23½	..
3,300	Mo. Pacific pf.	55½	53½	55½	..
300	Montana Power	67½	67	67	— ⅝
200	Montana Power pf.	101½	101¼	101¼	— ¼
500	NATIONAL ACME	32	30⅞	32	+ 1
300	National Conduit & C.	18½	18	18½	+ ½
4,800	National Enam & S.	53	51¼	*51¼	+ 1¼
100	National Enam & S. pf.	95	95	95	— 1
500	National Lead	59	58½	59	+ ¾
100	National Lead pf.	103	103	103	+ ¼
800	Nevada Con. Copper	20¼	20	20	+ 1
400	New York Air Brake	129	128	129	+ ⅜
2,300	New York Central	72½	71⅝	72½	+ 1
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15	14⅛	15	— 1
4,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40⅝	39½	40½	+ ¾
100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	..
40	Norfolk Southern	16	16	16	..
1,700	Norfolk & Western	104	102⅞	104	+ 1
280	North American	39	39	39	— 1½
2,000	Northern Pacific	88½	87⅞	88½	+ ½
21,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	40¼	38½	40¼	+ 2
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43¼	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
3,820	Ontario Mining	9½	8½	8⅝	— ¾
100	PAC. MAIL, ex rights	31¼	31¼	31¼	— 1⅜
1,200	Pacific Mail rights	..	1⅝	1⅝	..
200	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94½	93½	93½	— 1
4,100	Pennsylvania Railroad	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
430	People's Gas, Chicago	47	45	45	— 2¼
15	Pere Marquette prior pf.	58½	58½	58½	..
300	Philadelphia Co.	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
900	Pierce-Arrow	39¾	38½	39¼	+ ½
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97	97	97	+ 1
2,300	Pitts. Coal	51⅝	50¾	51⅜	+ 1½
347	Pitts. Steel pf.	92¼	91	91	— 2
3,100	Pitts. & West Va.	35¼	32¾	35¼	+ 2½
4,300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	79½	78⅝	79½	+ ⅝
395	Pressed Steel Car	71½	70	71½	+ 1
200	Public Service, N. J.	95	95	*98	+ 3⅜
200	Pullman Co.	112	111½	111½	— 2
6,800	RY. STEEL SPRING	62½	60⅝	62¼	+ 1¼
200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100½	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
2,975	Ray Consol. Copper	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
23,400	Reading	89⅝	87⅛	89⅝	+ 2½
100	Reading 1st pf.	37	37	37	+ ⅛
23,700	Republic Iron & Steel	93¾	91¼	93¾	+ 1⅝
200	Republic Iron & S. pf.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅜
400	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	109	106	106	— 2
200	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
500	Savage Arms	71	70½	71	— 1
200	Saxon Motor	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
300	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅜
100	Shattuck-Arizona	137	136¼	136½	— 2¾
9,800	Sinclair Oil Refining	33⅜	16¼	16¼	..
600	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	62½	60	62¼	+ 1⅜
7,100	Southern Pacific	86	84	85⅞	+ ½
150	South Porto Rico Sugar	125	125	125	..
3,100	Southern Railway	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
500	Southern Railway pf.	63	62¾	63	+ ½
5,000	Studebaker Co.	45⅝	43⅜	45¾	+ 1⅜
100	Superior Steel	41¼	41¼	41¾	+ 1⅜
50	Superior Steel 1st pf.	94	94	94	..
3,010	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	19¼	19	19¼	..
2,900	Texas Co.	153¼	151	153	+ 2
100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
18,500	Tobacco Products	71⅞	68¾	70½	+ 1½
181	Twin City Rap. Tran.	43	43	43	+ ¼
100	UNION BAG & P.	70	70	70

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on May 23, 1918, the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug PENNSYLVANIA for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about October 31, 1917, while the tug Pennsylvania was preparing or attempting to shift the scow Ed and Tom at Greenville, New Jersey, in consequence of which Martin F. Cavanaugh is alleged to have sustained injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $25,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of September, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the "Steamtug RELIANCE, has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 27th day of February, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight, $15,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Frank V. Barns, Esq., at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated July 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.
In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 40 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.
Dated July 3rd, 1918.
JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FEDERAL MERCHANDISE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise used in a mail order house, comprising pocket books, shoes, underwear, hosiery, neckwear, corsets, corset covers, gloves, sweaters, towels, woolens, skirts, raincoats, parlor suits, dressers, buffets, couches, phonographs, mirrors, rugs, adding machine, office fixtures, safe, &c.
PERCIVAL WILDS, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHNSON, LUBLIN & JOHNSON, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 464 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery used in the manufacture of ladies' pins, pins, material, rubber goods, office furniture, safe, etc.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Receiver.
SAMUEL N. FRIEDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York.

HEAVY PRODUCTION AIDS STEEL CONCERNS

Big Earnings Accounted For by the Steadily Increasing Output.

MILLS RUN AT CAPACITY

Early Predictions That Price Fixing Would Cause Disaster Have Been Upset.

Enough light has now been thrown on steel company earnings under the onus of a fixed price schedule to show that the current year's results are far exceeding the estimates made last Spring, when the severe Winter weather was known to have reduced profits during the first quarter from the high levels established during the last three months of 1917.

The outcome, measured by events to the middle of the year, has been quite unlike what pessimists looked for. Earnings, after allowing for high Federal war taxes, have been considerably under those of similar periods of 1917, but they have been ample to maintain dividends and to add largely to surplus accounts. Net income before setting aside the taxes have, in numerous cases, been truly phenomenal. The Steel Corporation in the June quarter earned a net revenue of more than $153,000,000, which was not only a record quarter, but was larger than the earnings of every complete year prior to 1916, with the exception of two. The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company earned a net income during the first quarter, after allowing for taxes and other reservations, amounting to $9,775,044, which was about $100,000 greater than in the same quarter the year before, when war taxes did not have to be counted in. Midvale, in the second quarter, did even better than this in comparison with the same quarter in 1917.

What is the primary reason for this upsetting of gloomy expectations? Apparently the explanation lies in production. Due to rapid construction of plant additions and new plants, the corporations are steadily increasing their output. If they are not working nearer to rated capacity a mill than a year ago, still the production is greater because aggregate capacity has expanded, and the larger the outturn the greater the income, because there is a demand for every pound of steel turned out. Shipyards, plate mills, ordnance works, &c., have gone up rapidly in the last eight months, and all are helping to swell the earnings of the companies. The details of earnings of four leading companies, with comparisons, are set forth in the following table:

STEEL CORPORATION.

	Net Earnings.	Bal. for Dividend.	P. C. on Com. St'k.
1st quarter, 1918..	$56,961,424	$24,940,277	7.20
1st quarter, 1917..	113,121,018	97,744,756	17.00
2d quarter, 1918..	62,557,391	46,925,150	7.99
2d quarter, 1917..	90,579,204	78,873,536	12.39
Half year, 1918..	119,518,815	80,865,427	15.19

MIDVALE.

1st quarter, 1918..	$9,775,044	$7,800,841	7.80
1st quarter, 1917..	9,670,711	7,055,391	6.06
2d quarter, 1918..	12,108,753	8,545,443	8.54
2d quarter, 1917..	10,833,544	8,258,700	8.25
Half year, 1918..	21,883,797	16,345,784	16.34

LACKAWANNA STEEL.

1st quarter, 1918..	$2,500,988	$1,746,748	4.97
1st quarter, 1917..	4,173,263	3,260,614	9.29
2d quarter, 1918..	4,172,897	3,312,543	9.44
2d quarter, 1917..	6,213,240	5,241,459	14.93
Half year, 1918..	6,682,885	5,059,291	14.41

REPUBLIC.

1st quarter, 1918..	$3,527,729	$3,021,768	8.61
1st quarter, 1917..	4,814,583	4,346,027	13.03
2d quarter, 1918..	3,675,444	3,005,773	8.56
2d quarter, 1917..	7,595,287	7,130,406	22.30
Half year, 1918..	7,203,173	6,027,541	17.21

It is probable that these results will be altered somewhat when the auditors of the respective companies toward the end of the year make thir final calculations on the Federal taxes. At the same time, the quarterly statements have showed that the companies have made as liberal allowances for taxes as current knowledge of the pending law warrants.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Aug. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
CORN.				
Aug. 5	1.59⅝	1.57½	1.63	1.59
Aug. 6	1.61¾	1.58	1.63	1.61¼
Aug. 7	1.59½	1.56¼	1.63	1.59⅝
Aug. 8	1.59⅜	1.57⅜	1.62⅝	1.60⅝
Aug. 9	1.59⅜	1.58½	1.62¼	1.60⅛
Aug. 10	1.58⅜	1.57⅛	1.61	1.59½
Week's range	1.61¾	1.56¼	1.65	1.59
OATS.				
Aug. 5	67⅝	67	68⅝	67
Aug. 6	69¼	68¼	69⅝	68⅜
Aug. 7	69⅜	68¼	69⅝	69⅜
Aug. 8	70¼	68⅞	70⅛	69
Aug. 9	69⅝	68⅜	70	69¼
Aug. 10	68⅝	68¼	69⅝	68⅞
Week's range	70¼	67½	70¼	67

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
LARD.				
Aug. 5	26.75	26.70	...	...
Aug. 6	26.75	26.70	26.72	26.70
Aug. 7	26.80	26.65	26.80	26.37
Aug. 8	26.80	26.67	26.87	26.70
Aug. 9	26.65	26.55	26.70	26.55
Aug. 10	26.75	26.62	26.75	26.70
Week's range	26.80	26.55	26.87	26.37
RIBS.				
Aug. 5	24.95	24.85	...	...
Aug. 6	24.92	24.77	25.02	24.90
Aug. 7	24.85	24.75	25.00	24.82
Aug. 8	24.82	24.77	24.77	24.60
Aug. 9	24.60	24.32	25.75	25.43
Aug. 10	24.55	24.40	24.67	24.65
Week's range	24.95	24.32	25.75	24.45
PORK.				
Aug. 6			45.10	44.70
Aug. 7			44.50	44.10
Aug. 8			44.50	44.10
Aug. 9			44.12	43.90
Aug. 10			44.20	43.90
Week's range			45.10	43.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
Aug. 5	28.24	27.65	28.50	27.46
Aug. 6	29.03	27.70	29.50	27.77
Aug. 7	28.85	28.11	29.30	28.03
Aug. 8	...	...	28.60	27.52
Aug. 9	28.58	28.58	29.30	28.40
Aug. 10	29.00	29.00	30.42	29.25
Week's range	29.03	27.65	30.42	27.46
	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.
Aug. 5	27.97	27.25	28.30	27.26	28.00	27.25
Aug. 6	29.00	27.37	28.95	27.30	28.76	27.25
Aug. 7	28.58	27.64	28.50	27.55	28.45	27.51
Aug. 8	28.71	27.15	28.18	27.15	28.00	27.05
Aug. 9	28.90	28.15	28.80	28.09	28.73	28.15
Aug. 10	29.95	29.05	29.00	29.02	29.02	29.00
Week's range	29.95	27.15	29.80	27.15	29.02	27.05

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Kentucky	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.19
Andes	.05	Ophir	.05
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.02
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.03
Ccn. Virginia	.21	Union Con	.37
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77⅛
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Cons	.20
Booth Boy	.04	Goldfield Merger	.01
Hallifax	.13	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Jumbo Extension	.00
MacNamara	.32	Kewanna	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.07
Mizpah	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.01
Montana	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.08	Big Four	.02
Rescue	.09	Consolidated	.05
Tonopah Divide	1.52½	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Ext	1.72½	White Caps	.26
West End	1.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.27	Nevada Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.03	Rochester	.34
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.18
Florence	.10	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	3⅜	5	McKinley	7½	9
Elkton	4½	5	Portland	80	85
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	13	15
Golden C.	165	170	Vindicator	43	47
Granite	19	23	Rose Nicol	6⅞	8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 5	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
Aug. 6	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
Aug. 7	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
Aug. 8	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
Aug. 9	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76½
Aug. 10	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.77⅛	4.77⅝	4.77⅜	4.77½
Week's range—						
High	4.76⅛		4.77⅛	4.77⅝		4.77½
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅝	4.76⅛		4.76⅝
Same week last year—						
High	4.75⅝		4.76⅛	4.76⅝		4.77
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛	4.76⅜		4.76⅝
Year to date—						
High	4.76⅛		4.77	4.77⅝		4.77½
Low	4.75¼		4.76⅛	4.76⅜		4.76⅝
Same period last year—						
High	4.7590		4.77	4.7650		4.7650
Low	4.75		4.76⅝	4.7643⅝		4.7643⅝

PARIS.—Demand.—Cables.

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 5	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.69⅝	5.69⅜	5.69⅝
Aug. 6	5.70⅝	5.70⅜	5.70⅝	5.69⅜	5.69⅛	5.69⅜
Aug. 7	5.70⅝	5.70⅜	5.70⅝	5.69⅜	5.67⅞	5.69⅛
Aug. 8	5.69½	5.70	5.69½	5.68⅞	5.69	5.68½
Aug. 9	5.68¾	5.69¼	5.68¾	5.67¾	5.68⅝	5.67⅞
Aug. 10	5.68¾	5.68⅜	5.68¾	5.67⅝	5.67⅜	5.67½
Week's range—						
High			5.68¾			5.67½
Low			5.70⅜			5.69½
Same week last year—						
High			5.76⅜			5.75⅝
Low			5.78⅜			5.77⅜
Year to date—						
High			5.68¼			5.67½
Low			5.73⅜			5.71⅝
Same period last year—						
High			5.83⅛			5.67½
Low			5.86⅝			5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Demand.	Cables.	Holland. Demand.	Cables.	Italy. Demand.	Cables.
Aug. 5	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.91	7.90
Aug. 6	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.91	7.90
Aug. 7	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.91	7.90
Aug. 8	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.90½	7.90
Aug. 9	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.90½	7.90
Aug. 10	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.90½	7.90
Week's range—						
High	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.91	7.90
Low	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.91	7.90
Same week last year—						
High	4.80	4.77	42.18⅝	42.23	7.30⅝	7.30
Low	4.49	4.47	41.87½	42.00	7.42½	7.41⅜
Year to date—						
High	5.39⅝	5.39¾	52.00	52.32½	7.90½	7.90
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	4.50	4.47	42.25	42.50	6.88⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15⅝	40.75	40.81¼	7.40	7.39

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Demand.	Cables.	Stockholm. Demand.	Cables.	Christiania. Demand.	Cables.
Aug. 5	31.10	31.50	35.40	35.80	31.30	31.70
Aug. 6	31.10	31.50	35.40	35.80	31.30	31.70
Aug. 7	31.25	31.625	35.75	36.15	31.50	31.875
Aug. 8	31.125	31.60	36.00	36.40	31.45	31.85
Aug. 9	31.00	31.40	35.75	36.125	31.40	31.80
Aug. 10	31.00	31.50	35.85	36.125	31.45	31.80
Week's range—						
High	31.25	31.625	36.00	36.40	31.50	31.85
Low	31.00	31.40	35.35	35.75	31.30	31.70
Same week last year—						
High	30.00	30.25	33.80	33.80	30.75	31.00
Low	29.40	29.75	32.20	32.60	30.00	30.25
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	36.00	36.40	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.87½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	30.25	30.50	33.35	33.85	31.00	31.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Bid.	Rubles, 100. Ask.	Bid.	Rubles, 500. Ask.
Aug. 5	19.45	19.50	13.85	14.00	13.75	13.90
Aug. 6	19.45	19.50	13.80	13.90	13.70	13.80
Aug. 7	19.45	19.50	13.70	13.90	13.70	13.80
Aug. 8	19.45	19.50	13.80	14.00	13.70	13.90
Aug. 9	19.45	19.50	13.80	14.00	13.70	13.90
Aug. 10	19.45	19.50	13.80	14.00	13.70	13.90
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	13.85	14.00	13.75	13.90
Low	19.45	19.50	13.70	13.90	13.80	13.80
Same week last year—						
High	19.80	19.85	21.50	21.60		
Low	19.80	19.85	21.10	21.20		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.70	19.75	21.10	21.20		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	80.00	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Low	80.00	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Same week last year—						
High	70.00	70.25	107.50	107.625	101.00	101.25
Low	66.00	66.05	104.25	104.375	98.00	98.125
Year to date—						
High	80.00	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	70.00	70.25	107.50	107.625	101.00	101.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA.— Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	35.75	35.75	49.875	50.00
Low	35.75	35.75	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—			
High	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—			
High	38.75	39.00	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—			
High	32.75	33.00	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.26

	SPAIN. Dem. Cables.	Bid.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Ask.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—					
High	26.50	26.90	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	26.25	26.35	53.00	53.75	53.50	53.75
Same week last year—					
High	22.70	22.85	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25
Low	22.60	22.75	51.10	51.125	51.00	51.125
Year to date—					
High	28.40	28.625	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	26.25	26.85	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	23.70	23.85	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	—Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.75	44.90	24.00	24.10
Low	44.50	44.75	23.75	24.00
Same week last year—				
High	43.375	43.50	25.875	26.00
Low	43.375	43.50	25.875	26.00
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	22.90	23.00
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

SHIPBUILDING OUTRUNS PROGRAM, SAYS SCHWAB

Foretells Greater Achievements for Coming Months Through Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Expressing entire satisfaction with the shipping program to date, Charles M. Schwab today predicted even greater achievements for the future.

"We are highly pleased with the situation in the shipbuilding industry," said Mr. Schwab. "Progress is being made everywhere and construction is now at its highest point, with a most satisfactory outlook for the future.

"The shipbuilding far exceeded its program for July, and it is expected that the same feat will be accomplished this month and the succeeding months under the impetus given the work by the dynamic energy of the shipbuilders. There is enthusiastic co-operation in all branches of ship construction.

"Concerning the proposed issue of bonds by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, it is pleasing to know that the stockholders are thoroughly united in its authorization. The proceeds from these bonds will be used for necessary extensions and for the proper conduct of business."

Mr. Schwab visited Boston and the shipyards of New England last week after attending the launching at Hog Island on Monday. He also attended a conference with labor representatives in Philadelphia, and here today conferred with Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia financier.

NEW SAVING IN FLOUR.

No More to be Used in Making Dynamite for Mining.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Substantial saving of foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, formerly used in making explosives for domestic purposes, is indicated by replies received from manufacturers by the United States Bureau of Mines, which has been co-operating with the Food Administration in conducting an investigation of the problem.

Elimination of wheat flour from manufacture of high explosives other than "permissibles," which the bureau is about to request of manufacturers, will effect a saving of more than 16,000 barrels, computed on the basis of the 1917 consumption. This flour has been used in making dynamite and other explosives employed in mining and engineering operations in this country. "Permissible" explosives, some of which contain foodstuffs, are those which have passed official tests by the Bureau of Mines, and are recommended for use in coal mining.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 10, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$36,135,000	$919,763,000
Same period last year	15,694,500	595,540,950

	Last Week. High	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.61	76.54	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	82.81	82.75	89.48	82.61

Range. 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66⅜	63	6	ADAMS EX. 4s	65	65	65	— 1
80	18½	2	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	23	23	23	— 5
100½	91	4	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	95	94⅜	95	+ ⅜
89½	86¾	36	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	88¾	88¼	88½	+ ½
88½	77	55	A. T. & T. col. 4s	78	77⅞	77⅞	...
94⅛	93⅞	59	A. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. rects. full paid	94	93⅞	94	+ ⅛
95¼	86	44	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	87	86½	87	+ ⅜
99⅛	96⅞	10	Am. Thread 4s	99	99	99	...
87	79	5	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
87	81½	13	Armour & Co. 4½s	82¼	81½	81⅝	— ⅛
88⅜	80½	75	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81	80½	80⅞	— ⅛
76	71⅝	7	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	74½	74⅛	74⅜	+ ⅛
83¾	77	29	At. C. L. 1st 4s	79¾	79½	79⅝	— ⅛
78⅞	70	2	At.C.L.,L.& N.col.4s	71⅞	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
78½	74½	6	BALT. & O. gold 4s	76	74½	75⅝	+ 1⅛
83½	77¾	7	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	78¾	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
89½	85¾	5	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	86⅝	86½	86½	+ ⅛
80⅝	76½	24½	Balt. & Ohio cv.4½	77	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
83⅜	78½	42	Beth. Steel pm. 5s	84½	84	84⅛	— ⅜
93½	86	6	Beth. Steel 1st ref.5s	87	87	87	...
99	93¼	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
93	89½	15	Braden Copper 6s	91	91	91	...
98¼	92	21	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
87½	78¾	2	Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ 1¼
92	86⅝	5	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	89	89	89	— ¼
97¾	93	36	Cent. Leather 5s	94¼	93½	94¼	+ ⅝
104	100	7	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	101¾	100¼	101	...
90	85	5	Cen. of Ga. cons. 5s	88½	86	86	— ½
82	77½	1	Central Pacific 4s	77¼	77¼	77½	— 2⅜
100⅝	94⅜	1	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
82⅜	78	28	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	81¼	81	81¼	+ ⅛
78	72	7	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	76	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
76	67½	38	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	76½	76	76½	+ ½
47½	35¼	13	Chi. & Alton 3½s	30½	30	30½	...
84½	79⅝	30	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
94⅜	92	179	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅛
76	71⅝	2	C.,B.& Q., Ill.D. 3½s	73	72	72	— ⅛
87½	80½	2	C., B. & Q., Ill.D. 4s	80½	80½	80½	— 1⅛
94⅝	90⅜	2	C.,B.&Q., Neb.Ext.4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— 1¼
60½	54	8	Chi. Gt.West. 1st 4s	58	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅜
80	75	10	C., M. & St. P.cv.5s	78	78	78	+ 1½
70	64¾	13	C.,M. & St.P.Ext.4½s	67¼	67	67¼	...
77⅞	71¼	22	C.,M. & St. P.cv.4½s	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ⅛
83½	76½	5	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	83	83	83	...
84½	80½	1	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
103	99½

ROCKEFELLER FINDS WORKERS CONTENT

Declares Welfare System He Instituted in Colorado Mines and Mills a Success.

BACK FROM INSPECTION TRIP

Tells of Community Interest and Improved Morale—Valuable as a War Asset.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who recently made a tour of inspection of the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in which he and his father are the principal stockholders, has returned with a glowing report of conditions at the mines and steel mills, which were the scenes in 1913 of serious strikes. Mr. Rockefeller's visit, lasting two weeks, was made to investigate the so-called "Colorado Plan," a welfare system instituted by himself several years ago.

The system provided better living conditions for the miners and other workers of the company, and included a method of representation by which every employe of the company could obtain redress for any wrong done, a representation based on the number of members in the particular organization, settling questions of employment, working and living conditions and differences. The expense of the welfare plan was shouldered by the company. It established uniformly comfortable miners' cottages and introduced innovations unheard of in Colorado before Mr. Rockefeller's memorable visit to his property in 1915.

Then when he had decided to prevent future disturbances, after a strike which had lasted a year or more, and because he believed that the modern employer should keep in as close touch with his employes as did the small employer of old, Mr. Rockefeller went to Colorado and mingled with the men. By digging coal with the miners, eating with them, sleeping in their houses and playing with their children, he discovered for himself what was needed in the way of improvement; what had really been behind the mental attitude of the workers under the old system. Based on his recent observations, Mr. Rockefeller authorized the following statement yesterday.

"I spent two weeks visiting the twenty or more camps and steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. I talked with practically all of the representatives in the camps and mills. The outstanding results of the operations of the plan have been as follows

"1. Uninterrupted operation of the plants and increased output.

"2. Improved working and living conditions.

"3. Frequent and close contact between employes and officers.

"4. Elimination of grievances as a disturbing factor.

"5. Good-will developed to a high degree.

"6. The creation of the community spirit.

"This community spirit has been fostered in many ways. Clubhouses have been constructed in a number of the camps, and are under the direction and operation of the Young Men's Christian Association. These buildings provide recreational and social facilities, not only for the men and boys, but for the women and children as well. There are bandstands in a number of the camps and bathhouses in practically all of them. In several, dispensaries have been built and supplied with district nurses.

"Schools have been improved; some would serve as models in any city, however progressive. One of the most important features of the community life is the gardens that have been generally cultivated. This has been possible by fencing in a plot of ground around each miner's house, which is developed in grass, in flowers, or in vegetables, and always adds interest and attraction to the home.

"The community spirit is developing community pride and rivalry. Each camp has its band, its baseball team, and of late this spirit has manifested itself most gratifyingly in patriotic endeavors. Over 1,000 men in the company have responded to the call of the colors. In the Third Liberty Loan practically every man in the camps and steel works subscribed. A total subscription of over $1,000,000 was received in addition to some $700,000 subscribed to two earlier loans, and a similar high percentage in connection with the recent Red Cross campaign, the contribution being a day's pay.

"Representatives of the men in the camps and mills have assured me that all grievances have been adjusted to the satisfaction of the employes, are in process of adjustment, or the employes have been convinced that their grievances were not well founded. The representatives have expressed their own unqualified indorsement, approval, and appreciation of the plan, which attitude, they say, is that very generally of the rank and file of the men, who constantly value the plan more highly as they understand its working better."

RAID LINKS I. W. W. WITH SPY SYSTEM

Federal Agents in Chicago Get Evidence That Germans Have Backed Anarchism Here.

TWO EDITORS UNDER ARREST

Descent on Anarchist Newspaper Reveals Documents Showing Widespread Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Positive evidence that the far-reaching German spy system has gathered to itself the anarchistic I. W. W. and other international radical organizations in America, and has welded them into one great anti-war propaganda machine, is declared to be in the hands of the Federal Government.

Disclosures that Federal agents, in conjunction with the Chicago police, have unearthed at least three different angles of anarchistic activity, each apparently having a close connection with German agents, and believed to be largely financed with German funds, came today with the announcement that the plant of an anarchist newspaper at 818 South Morgan Street had been raided and Frank and Nicholas Carnavalis, brothers, of the late Dan Wallace's group of conscientious objectors, arrested.

Detectives who conducted the raid and made the arrests are said to have seized a big supply of literature and important correspondence which sheds further light upon the personnel of the men who are guiding the alien enemy propaganda work and indicates new lines of its ramifications.

It was learned that at least a dozen other persons who have been arrested and whose records are being investigated by immigration agents with a view to deportation are accused of being actively engaged in one or more of the German anarchistic propaganda branches, which include the Anarchist Red Cross, the Milwaukee Defense League, and the International Propaganda group of anarchists.

It was stated that besides the men and women who have been arrested and questioned by the Federal authorities there are at least twenty-five other persons in Chicago who are now under the close surveillance of Government agents.

In a number of quiet raids that have been engineered by the police and Federal officers great quantities of literature—all of an anti-war and anarchistic character—have been seized. Correspondence between various radical leaders has fallen into the Government's hands which is said to indicate to a certainty that there was a general campaign to create social unrest in America and foster opposition to the war. The amount and character of the literature, as well as the activity of any radical agents who had to be paid, show there was no lack of funds for any propaganda work that could be started.

No possible propaganda channel has been overlooked, it is asserted, and investigation has disclosed that the Workers' Institute, at 1,006 South Ashland Avenue, has been a fertile recruiting ground for workers in the various groups. The cleverness with which much of the seditious literature has been circulated and its authors hidden formed a big obstacle in the Government search for the real offenders.

POPE WILL AID ROMANOFFS.

Asks Reds to Let ex-Czarina and Family Quit Russia.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Pope has taken steps to assist out of Russia the former Empress Alexandra Alix and her four daughters, Olga, Tatiana, Marie, and Anastasie, who have made pressing appeals for their liberation, according to the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican official organ.

The Pope, in asking the Russian Government to permit the widow of the recently executed former Emperor, Nicholas Romanoff, and her daughters to leave Russia, pledged himself that if their liberation were granted he would provide for their suitable support.

Garment Makers Aid Red Cross.

The proprietors of more than 100 garment-making plants in this city have turned over their establishments for several hours a week to the Red Cross to make garments and kits for distribution by the Red Cross among the American troops and the French and Belgian refugees. The Red Cross supplies the cut garments and materials, and the goods are manufactured free of charge. Factory owners and operatives have co-operated in the work with patriotic enthusiasm the Red Cross announced yesterday.

ULSTERITES SEND ADDRESS TO WILSON

Express Feeling of Shame That Ireland Has Not Submitted to Conscription.

DENOUNCE DUBLIN MESSAGE

Also Priests "Who Have Not Scrupled to Employ the Weapons of Spiritual Terrorism."

LONDON, Aug. 11. — An address to President Wilson, intended as a reply to the message sent him by the Dublin Mansion House Anti-Conscription Conference early in July, has been presented to the American Embassy. The address is signed by Sir Edward Carson, head of the War Aims Committee and leader of the Irish Unionist Party; the Lord Mayor of Belfast, the President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, and the heads of various Ulster organizations.

"At a time when all the free democracies of the world have accepted the burden of conscription as the only alternative to the destruction of free institutions and international justice," the address says, "it is easily intelligible that those who maintain Ireland's right to solitary and privileged exemption from the same obligation should betray their consciousness that an apology is required to enable them to escape condemnation at the bar of civilized, and especially American, opinion."

The address goes on to say it is important that the President and the American people be assured that the document is very far from representing the unanimous opinion of Irishmen. The minority in Ireland, comprising from one-fourth to one-third of the population, it declares, dissents emphatically from the views of John Dillon, Chairman of the Nationalist Party, and his associates, and has a keen sense of shame that their country has not submitted to equality of sacrifice. It asserts that almost every assertion of the Dublin message was a distortion or misrepresentation of historical facts.

Ulstermen, forming the chief industrial community, are as devoted to democratic freedom as their forefathers, who supported the American war for independence, the statement continues, and it argues that the experience of a century has convinced them that the Irish people could not enjoy more complete liberty than under the present union with Great Britain. It denies that Ireland's political status is any parallel of small nations oppressed by alien rule, and says Home Rule would have been settled in 1916 if the Nationalists had not opposed self-determination for Ulster.

"Most of the active opponents of conscription are men who twice were detected during the war in treasonable traffic with the enemy," the message declares. "Their most powerful support has been the ecclesiastics, who have not scrupled to employ the weapons of spiritual terrorism, which elsewhere in the civilized world have fallen out of political use since the Middle Ages."

The message ends with an expression of regret that the Nationalists refuse to lay aside domestic disputes to put forth the whole strength of the country against Germany.

A dispatch from Dublin under date of July 3 said that the Mansion House anti-conscription conference had given out the text of its message sent to President Wilson through Ambassador Page in London. The document recounted many grievances of the conferees concerning British misgovernment in Ireland. It asked sympathetic judgment from the United States at a time when Great Britain, they declared, threatened to crush the Irish people unless they consented to a blood tax against the protests of their representatives.

The document emphasized that up till the year 1900 the privilege of free citizens to bear arms in self-defense had always been refused to the Irish.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Fla., Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tue.; not much change in temperature.

W. Va.—Fair Mon. and Tue.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tue.; not much change in temperature.

Ind.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and probably Tue.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and probably Tue.

Upper Mich.—Partly cloudy Mon.; Tue. showers with rising temperature.

AMERICAN VESSELS SET NEW TIME RECORDS

Cut Down Duration of All Voyages and Carry Heavier Cargoes Than Before.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—American ships have increased 50 per cent. in efficiency, two vessels now doing the work of three before the war, according to transportation records kept by the Shipping Board. This increase results from a marine skipstop system, which includes direct routing, unification of cargoes, full loading, and reduction of time in port.

This work of the Shipping Board is the first in the history of American shipping of a centralized organization watching the work of ships, contrasting their performances and striving all the time to speed them up.

Vessels in the coastwise trade are working with hitherto unequaled speed. Two round trips a month between Norfolk and Baltimore and Boston was considered good service in the past for vessels in the New England coal-carrying trade. Now the pace is four trips.

Nitrate from Chile and manganese from Brazil, both in great demand because of the war, are being brought to the United States in record time. Four voyages to Chilean ports in a year was formerly regarded as good service, but the Commodore Rollins recently made the turn-around between New York and Iquique in forty-four days, which included a stop at Norfolk for a cargo of coal to the Canal Zone. The Santa Luisa on her maiden voyage established a record of eighteen days between New York and Valparaiso.

In pre-war days the long voyage to Rio de Janeiro and back took three to four months, but now only eighty-five days is the time, according to the Shipping Board standards. The Saga, recently made a round trip from New York to Rio in fifty-five days. Wool for soldiers' uniforms is being brought from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, the round trip being of 100 days average time.

Sailing vessels before the war made the round trip to South America in six months, but one schooner, built for the Shipping Board, was back in New York from a delivery of a cargo of coal at Buenos Aires in 117 days. The George S. Smith, another sailing craft in the South American trade, made the round-trip between Norfolk and Para in seventy-four days.

Diversion of fast ships from the Cuban trade to transatlantic service has handicapped rapid operation between New York and Cuban ports, but the Shipping Board records show the average, including time in ports, to be about twenty-five days.

The average turn-around in the Mexican oil trade has been reduced to eleven days, and some tankers have made the trip in a week.

In the Pacific, the average turn-around are steadily approaching the fastest times of pre-war schedules. The Ventura made the voyage to Honolulu, Sydney, Pago Pago and back to Honolulu and thence to San Francisco in sixty-two days, which feat was duplicated by the Sonoma.

The average round trip between San Francisco or Seattle and China, including days in port, has been cut to eighty-one, and only sixty-eight days are required for the round trip between the Pacific Coast and Japan.

WAR TEST FOR CANDIDATES.

Security League Sends Questionnaire to Prospective Congressmen.

To complete its information for voters on aspirants for Congress in the coming election the National Security League's Congressional Campaign Committee yesterday sent to all who are candidates a questionnaire asking for their views on the aggressive prosecution of the war. This questionnaire is a supplement to the chart issued by the committee last week giving the record of votes on war measures of all the present members of Congress.

The questionnaire inquires as to the candidate's opinion on the entrance of this country into the war, and whether this opinion has changed since them. It also asks his viewpoint on the prosecution of the war, and that he state what qualifications he believes he has, outside of loyalty, which entitle him to sit in Congress.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation Aug. 10, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar.	& Sep.	80	..
Anac. & Pot., '40..	5	Apr.	& Oct.	84	86
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June	& Dec.	63	67
Ariz. Power 1st, '33.	6	May	& Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	89
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June	& Dec.	61	66
B. Rouge Elec. 1st, '39...	5	Feb.	& Aug.	14	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb.	& Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Nlag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan.	& July	..	89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan.	& July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33..	5	Jan.	& July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. 1st, '31..	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan.	& July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	80	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June	& Dec.	98	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29.	5	Jan.	& July	97	..
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	.....		95	96
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99..	5	Mar.	& Sep.	..	90
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B.	7	Jan.	& July	101	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr.	& Oct.	89	91
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Mar.	& Sep.	85	91
Colo. Power 1st, '35..	5	May	& Nov.	85	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	..	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '35	4½	Jan.	& July	80	..
Do unstamped, '51..	4½	Jan.	& July	80	..
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan.	& July	95	100
Do, '54	4½	Jan.	& July	82	87
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan.	& July	80	81
Cons. T. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan.	& July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	85	90
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan.	& July	94	98
Do deb. '30.....	5	Jan.	& July	84	91
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32.....	5	May	& Nov.	97	98
Dalias Elec. 1st, '22...	5	Apr.	& Oct.	84	87½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42.	5	May	& Nov.	82	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56.	5	June	& Dec.	85	93
El Paso Elec. coll., '51.	5	Jan.	& July	85	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32....	6	June	& Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54.	5	Apr.	& Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40..	5	May	& Nov.	78	84
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49.....	5	June	& Dec.	90	98
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	..	68
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	& July	72	74
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39.	5	Jan.	& July	94	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25..	5	Feb.	& Aug.	90½	93
Hudson Co. Gas, '49...	5	May	& Nov.	85	92
Hoboken Ferry, '46....	5	May	& Nov.	85	90
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan.	& July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '40.....	4	May	& Nov.	60	65
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan.	& July	84	85½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	84½	86
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44..	5	Jan.	& July	79	84
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan.	& July	75	80
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44..	5	Jan.	& July	76½	79
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan.	& July	70	..
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan.	& July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38...	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan.	& July	..	96
Middle West Util., '26.	6	Jan.	& July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan.	& July	70	72
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May	& Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June	& Dec.	94	97
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan.	& July	91	97
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan.	& July	65	72
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan.	& July	88	92¼
Newark Gas.. '48.....	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan.	& July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '43	4	May	& Nov.	..	68
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June	& Dec.	..	90
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan.	& July	50	62
Nisg. P. Pwr. 1st, '32..	6	Jan.	& July	..	96
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr.	& Oct.	100	101
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June	& Dec.	..	78½
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May	& Nov.	90	94
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr.	& Oct.	86	87
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	& July	79	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28.....	5	Jan.	& July	80	82½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan.	& July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	6	Feb.	& Aug.	89	91
Do deb. '21.....	6	Jan.	& July	94	95
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan.	& July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan.	& July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr.	& Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May	& Nov.	71	76
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29.	5	June	& Dec.	97¼	..
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan.	& July	94	..
Riverside T., '60.....	5			70	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar.	& Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May	& Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52..	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	..
Seattle Elec. cons., '41	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan.	& July	87	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar.	& Sep.	85	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June	& Dec.	81	85
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr.	& Oct.	72	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '51	5	May	& Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54..	5	Jan.	& July	76	78
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	81	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '52	5	June	& Dec.	88	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr.	& Oct.	80	85
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June	& Dec.	..	70½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	75	77
Do deb., '26.....	6	May	& Nov.	83	87
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	& Sep.	71½	72½
Do income, '49.....	4	June	& Dec.	51½	52½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb.	& Aug.	80	95
United Util. Secur., '40	5	Jan.	& July	90	95
Wash. Balt. & A., '41..	5	Mar.	& Sep.	81	83
Washington Gas, '60...	5	May	& Nov.	89	95
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan.	& July	68	69
W. States G. & E., '37.	6	June	& Dec.	87	90½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '21	5	Jan.	& July	80	90

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb.	& Aug.	97	99
Lima Locomotive, '32...	6	May	& Nov.	92	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36....	5	June	& Dec.	60	66
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57.	5	Jan.	& July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40.....	5	Jan.	& July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May	& Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 10, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	.....	.....	15	17
Do pf.....	1½	Q	July 1, 18	68	71
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	*5	Q	July 1, 18	81	83
Do pf. ($50).....	75c	Q	Aug 1, 18	38½	40
Am. Light & Trac.....	*5	Q	Aug 1, 18	187½	189
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	92	93
Am. Power & Light....	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	42	44
Do pf.....	1½	Q	July 1, 18	66	68
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	Q	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.....	a1½	Q	July 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec..				4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	May 15,18	58¾	59
Do participating pf..				12	14
Eat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 18	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 29,18	97¾	99
Cal. Electric Gen. pf..	1½	Q	July 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction.....	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	89	90
Car. Power & Light....	½	Q	Aug 1, 18	25	27
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	84	87
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).				40	45
Cities Service.....	*½	M	Aug 1, 18	210	211
Do pf.....	½	M	Aug 1, 18	74½	75
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Jul 15, 18	21	23
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	90	97
Columbus Elec. pf.....	3	S	Jul 17, 18	70	78
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	Nov 1, 17	22	23
Lo. pf.....	a1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	41	42
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	80	84
Cum. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 15, 18	61	64
Eastern Texas Elec...	2½	S	July 1, 18	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 1, 18	70	75
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	91	93
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Jun 15,18	..	90
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 18	120	130
Federal Light & Trac..				8	10
Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	37	40
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	3	S	Mar 15,18	60	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	70	75
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	May 15,18	85	93
Kan. City Lt. & Power	..	..	.....	20	32
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	40	52
Kansas City Rys.....	..	..	.....	15	21
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	35	48
Mid. Ut. Util. pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	36	42
Miss. River Pr. pf....	3	S	J. & J.	42	45
Nashville R. & L. pf..	1½	Q	July 1, 18	62	68
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	J. & J.	80	87½
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	July 1, 18	168	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr..	..	..	.....	11	15
Do. pf.....	3	S	Jul 15, 18	51	53
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	42	45
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	81	83
Nor. Texas Electric...	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	55	60
Do. pf.....	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric.	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	32¾	33¼
Do. pf.....	1½	Q	May 15,18	79½	80
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10 ,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.....	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	85	95
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	20	22
Do. pf.....	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	58	59
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	May 15,18	76	79
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	95	98
So Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	100	110
Standard Gas & Elec..	..	..	.....	4	6
Do. pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	22	23
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	May 15,18	97	102
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr..	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do. pf.....	..	..	.....	14	15
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	July 1, 18	84	87
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	July 1, 18	30	38
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	63	71
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Jul 15, 18	19	21
United Utilities.....	..	..	.....	15	25
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas.....	90c	Q	May 1, 18	52	53
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	48	60
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 18	66	73
Western Power.....	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	49	51
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,18	20	30
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison.....	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	25	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 10, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 18	485	495
Am. Exc. N..	5,000,000	26	S	May 1, 17	218	225
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 18	165	175
Bk. of Cuba.	100,000	6	S	July 1, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	16	S	July 1, 18	205	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Aug 1, 18	390	410
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Bronx Nat..	200,000	3	S	July 1, 18	160	175
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	.....	100	130
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 18	125	150
Bth. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	18	23
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 18	343	..
Ch.P. Nat....	3,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	240	..
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	123	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 18	385	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	23½	Q	July 1, 18	218	218
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	290	398
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 18	207	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,17	155	165
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 18	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	3	S	July 1, 18	190	190
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	174	177
Contin'l (875)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	100	110
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 18	312	320
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	14	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av....	200,000	*12½	Q	July 1, 18	1700	2100
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	200	220
First Nat....	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	875	925
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	170	180
Gotham Nat.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	200	225
Greenwich...	500,000	4	Q	Jun 29,18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	23	Q	July 1, 18	650	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	7	S	July 6, 18	235	245
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 18	475	495
Irving Nat..	3,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	††272	278
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	44	Q	July 1, 18	290	295
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,341,800	8	S	July 1, 18	162	167
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jul 13, 18	288	295
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	12	S	July 1, 18	125	130
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	183	175
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 18	200	215
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	July 1, 18	430	430
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	122	133
N.Y.Pro. Ex..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 18	99	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	31	Q	Aug 1, 18	135	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,18	190	210
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	495	505
People's ($25)	300,000	$1.25	S	July 1, 18	53	55
Seab'd Nat..

CREDIT MEN URGE TAX LAW CHANGES

Suggest to Congress That Income Levies Be Distributed in Three Payments.

CALL EQUALITY ESSENTIAL

Declare That Unwarranted Exceptions and Unwarranted Hardships Mar the Present Statute.

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, last night made public several recommendations which a committee of the organization had forwarded to Congress for consideration in drawing up the new internal revenue law. The report says that the operation of the present income and excess profits tax laws is inequitable and in many instances imposes unwarranted hardships, while in others it provides unwarranted exceptions. The credit men's committee argues for a more equitable distribution of the burdens of war taxation.

The recommendations provide that the income tax hereafter be distributed in three payments, in order to prevent an unnecessary drain upon the resources of the country, and that these tax-paying periods, when one-third of the tax shall be paid, shall be June 15, July 15, and Aug. 15 of each year, and that anticipation certificates of indebtedness be available throughout the year.

Favor a Flat Individual Tax.

It is urged by the committee that all corporations, copartnerships, associations, and individuals engaged in business or trade be treated identically as to rates and exemptions and that the term "trade or business" shall not include professions or personal service. A flat individual income tax not to exceed $5 is urged against all individuals whose income equals or exceeds $800, although the personal exemption would not be altered. The flat tax would be in addition to taxes now or hereafter to be levied and would be collected and paid at the source, whenever possible.

It is further suggested that incomes under $100,000 may be fairly expected to bear a relatively higher rate of surtax than at present, and that the entire schedule might, to advantage, be materially increased. It is suggested that the normal rate be increased to not to exceed 8 per cent. The committee suggests that contributions by corporations to war relief organizations be allowable deductions from gross income. Still another recommendation is that so-called "unearned incomes" be taxed on the same basis as earned incomes.

A further provision is that undistributed earnings of a copartnership be treated the same as undistributed earnings of a corporation, including a 10 per cent. tax on undistributed earnings not necessary for the reasonable requirements of the business. The association would exempt from taxation corporate, copartnership, and association earnings in the hands of individuals to the extent of the normal tax paid by the corporation, copartnership, or association, and would make income taxes assessed an allowable deduction from gross income for the year in which they accrue.

It is asserted in the brief filed with Congress in which the recommendations appear, that the association, comprising 24,636 manufacturers, jobbers, and financial institutions of the United States, recognizes its obligations to the Government, and in making the recommendations is actuated by the desire to give its fullest support to the winning of the war.

"Equality of the basis of the tax is essential," the report says, "so that the varying needs of the Government may be supplied by a change in the schedule of rates only, as frequent change of the basic principle of the law serves to cause disturbance to business and creates an unnecessary expense to the Government."

Continuing, the report says:

"In the event that the new law is to be based on the relation of invested capital to income, provision should be made whereby good will, trade names, patents, or other intangible property, having a determinable value, be placed on the same basis whether produced by the present owner or paid for in cash or tangible property. And that, in arriving at the amount of invested capital, due regard be given to the market value or earning value of the stock or shares, as well as to the average amount of borrowed money customarily employed in the business.

"That in the framing of the new revenue measure due consideration be given to the fact that since the conclusion of the pre-war period a large number of new industries have been organized, many of which do not have a parallel in the pre-war period by which to measure adequate pre-war earnings."

The committee includes E. G. Jaques Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Chairman; Charles D. Joyce, the A. Colburn Company, Philadelphia; E. H. Jaynes, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. M. Kennard of Graupner, Love & Lamprecht, New York; S. J. Whitlock, ex-President of the National Association of Credit Men, Chicago, and B. G. Watson of Watson, Stouffer, Davis & Gearhart, Columbus, Ohio.

EXPORTS TO WEST AFRICA.

War Trade Board Will License Limited Quantities of Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Trade Board, after consultation with the British and French Governments, today announced that arrangements had been consummated, effective Sept. 1, whereby licenses would be issued for the exportation of a limited quantity of foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds to the following British and French West African colonies: Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togoland, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, French Congo, French Guinea, and Senegal. Prospective importers in these colonies will be required to obtain the approval of the Governors of their respective colonies for all orders for foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds.

No license to export the following foodstuffs to British and French West African colonies will be granted by the War Trade Board until Sept. 1: Wheat flour, canned beef, pickled beef, other beef, canned pork, pickled pork, oleomargarine, lard compound, cottonseed oil, and sugar.

All applications now on file with the War Trade Board for licenses to export the commodities mentioned in the foregoing list will be canceled forthwith and applicants will be duly notified of such cancellation. New applications for such licenses should not be filed until Sept. 1. Prior to Sept. 1 applications for licenses to export commodities other than those mentioned in the list above may be filed as heretofore, and the same will be considered without procedure described above. On and after Sept. 1 this procedure becomes operative with respect to all applications to export foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds to these colonies.

T. A. Adams Succeeds McCarter.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 11.—Governor Walter E. Edge has appointed T. Albeus Adams of Montclair, who is Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee, a member of the Hudson River-Bridge and Tunnel Commission to succeed Thomas N. McCarter, who resigned. Mr. Adams has been one of the strongest advocates of an under-the-river tunnel and was a factor in reviving interest in the plan when it was moribund.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Plum Bolivia, Holden-Leonard, Forstmann-Huffmann; will pay cash or exchange for navy and black. Phone Mad. Sq. 1380.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe and navy spot cash; also cotton warp serge. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOUR Wanted.—Botanies, all colors, low prices. Madison Square 7039.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange Burgundy navy, and taupe for rose and castor. Stuyvesant 1641.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOURS Wanted.—Botanies, all colors, low prices. Madison Square 7039.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 and F. & H., all colors. Call at K. Hershon, 43 East 20th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, F. & H., all colors at right price. Chelsea 9612.

BUNTING Wanted.—For flags, cotton, any quantity, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2771.

BUNTINGS Wanted.—Wool, also cotton. Room 35, 2 West 15th St.

BURELLA Wanted. — 09057, Brown, navy, for cash, will exchange for other shades. Farragut 613.

CLOTH Wanted.—¾ Meltons, Kessels or McKeeney, brown only. Chelsea 9955.

COATS Wanted.—Junior, better kind; also jobs in ladies' coats. 4th Floor, 45 W. 27th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. Fifth floor, 109 West 26th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Khaki, ducks, drills, twills, and 64-60; also bombazines, 54-inch goods or wider. 96 5th Av. Chelsea 8636.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, quantity for cash. Greeley 2137.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for latest styles, Jersey dresses; prices not over $20; submit three or four samples. The Enterprise Cloak Co., 10 Lowell St., Boston, Mass.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge and silk dresses; bring samples. Fifth floor, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge dresses, only from 1-4 P. M., 9th floor. 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at serge dresses; call with samples. 36 West 32d St. 1st floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—We look at medium line of Crepe de Chine dresses only. Chelsea 1764.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin serges and jerseys. Room 906, 1,261 Broadway.

FRINGE Wanted.—Cotton and wool silk; will pay cash. Stern, 149 West 36th.

JERSEY Wanted.—Exchange Schrieber's 800 jersey, burgundy and black, for navy, taupe, brown, rookie. Madison Square 8350.

JERSEY Wanted.—Navy, all wool, will pay cash. Madison Square 2128.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

LINENE Wanted.—10,000 yards, 16c-17c per yard. Abe Millman, 50 West 17th St. Telephone Chelsea 6358.

MILITARY GOODS Wanted.—1,000 doz. black ties, hat straps, and hat cords. Frank W. Minnick, 1,170 Broadway.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors. Call with samples, H. Markowitz Sons, 99 Madison Av.

MIXTURE Wanted.—Open for Frederick T. Lawrence range 731. Gramercy 6518.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted. M. W. Levine & Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 4072.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Stevens 7719. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

OXFORD VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash. Mad. Square 1380.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open to buy 90610 in black, navy, brown, and green. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th. Stuyvesant 2217.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna's faille lustre or similar black and navy brin. Madison Square 3504.

POPLINS Wanted.—American brown in exchange for others or will buy. Farragut 9752.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 90610 and 06077, black. Mad. Sq. 3935.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American green poplin. Farragut 4325.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610, 9077, 777, 774. Call K. Hershon, 43 East 20th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for 9958 black. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 in exchange for greens or will sell. Farr. 9752.

SATIN Wanted.—Cotton back, white and colors; will pay cash. Stern, 149 West 36th.

SERGES AND FLANNELS Wanted.—American 0038-709, 9613, black and blue, 18611, all colors; 812, all colors; P. W., 1150, all colors; 1791 all colors; Slater 2226, all colors; Gilbert's 8200, 18530, 17450 blue, 17470 blue, Whitman 2001, 2002; W. K. 721-2 Premier Woolen Co. Call Gramercy 2521.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 235, 838, 99, 104, 11433, 7120, 54289, W. F. X., S. B. G. L., M. F. L., XX C. S., 4040, 7614, Town 0209, 3, 1210. Call at K. Hershon, 43 East 20th, between 9-12 A. M.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for any quantity, 54289, 11433, 7120, W. F. X.; must be cheap. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted, for cash: 7120, 54289, W. F. X., $2, 11433, $2.35. Weil Made Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange storm serges, 36 and 50 inch, colors, for navy. Farragut 9910.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity, 4408 or similar quality. Madison Square 5143.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, $2, and 11433, $2.35, cash. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 B'way.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235; also broadcloth, black, and navy. Stuyvesant 3729.

SERGES Wanted.—87, 519, 4002 green, velour check. Mad. Sq. 2639, Ext. 2.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's 104, blacks only. Telephone 9393 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—Blue and all colors. Friedlander Dress Co., 339 5th Av.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614 navy; cash if right price. Store, 41 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Hubsemem black and navy wool Oxford. Farragut 3176.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity, 7120. Call Orchard 6078.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SHEPHERD CHECK Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgette, taffeta, P. de cygne; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 2639, Ext. 2.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SUITS Wanted.—Snappy misses' suits of the better kind, looked at from 9-11 A. M., and from 4-5:30 P. M. 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance, 10th floor.

SUITS, COATS, Dresses, Discarded Samples, Wanted.—Pay cash. Joffe, telephone Franklin 3597.

SUITS, COATS Wanted. — Fur-trimmed, snappy styles. 122 W. 26th St., 7th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Black; price about $1 yard. Manhattan Petticoat Co., Inc., 3 West 29th St.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Chas. Noonan cloth chain tricolette, in all colors. Tel. Madison Square 8350.

TRICOTINE and Tricolette Wanted.—In all shades. Jacob Labes, 16 West 45th St. Vanderbilt 1675.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavy weight or Saxonia; also American 13045, burgundy and green only; pay best market price; any quantity. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS and Silvertones Wanted.—9360, brown, and Holden & Leonard or Joel's reindeer silvertones. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st St.

VELOUR Wanted.—F. & H., Delphine blue, 852, and Algerian red, 851. Schrank & Frankel, 145 West 30th. Farragut 4664.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Wyandotte, Burgundy; quantity; pay cash. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight; also American poplin. Farr. 4078.

VELOUR Wanted.—Burgundy K 544, or something similar. Farragut 4963.

VELVETS Wanted.—Cheney Bros.' black and colored chiffon velvets. Madison Square 1303.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs in cotton, also silk waists; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces; dress weight; all shades. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 1218.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, dress weight, cash paid. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st. Madison sq. 6880.

WOOL JERSEY and Crepe Meteor Wanted.—Monarch Dress, 6-8 E. 27th.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors. Phone Madison Square 925.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and satin dresses. Room 406, 1,161 Broadway, between 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and Columbia; all shades; Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH, white, one piece, for sale, cash. Sonny Dress, 5 West 31st St.

BURELLA. — 0810, all colors; also heavyweight men's wear velours and ¾ material in khaki color and pebble cheviot; all colors. Farragut 2941.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building, Barclay 5497.

CAMISOLE, Silk.—To close out, reasonable, 300 dozen. Globe, 106 East 19th.

CHARMEUSE.—All shades; immediate delivery; below market price. Sherman, 2,598 Farragut.

CHEVIOTS. — Flagler's 1500-24, Kessler's 1500, Stoney & Starkey 1700, 27, 2200; Shaw 4900, 255; all colors; below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high grades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7950.

CHIFFON VELVET, all colors, silk back. Les Finkenberg, 135 West 29th St.

CHIFFON.—Large quantity of flesh and white chiffon. Farragut 4820.

CHINCHILLA.—White, all wool, 3 pieces, to close. Orchard 3701.

COATINGS.—¾ McKenneys, Newhouse, Flaglers, Doval 60, Sternbach; cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATS, 1,000 silk, plush trimmed, with black fur collars and cuffs and bottom; 1,000 with kit coney collars, cuffs, and bottom; 2,000 cotton plush, 1,000 cloth coats; ready for shipment. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Plushes, velvets, corduroys, broadcloths, children's, infants', cheap; full commission to salesmen. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics and velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, at right prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS of all styles, made or pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS, suits, dresses; ladies'; Southern trade; sell at sacrifice. Greenberg, 476 7th Av.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $8.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Smart styles at prices that will interest you. I. Novick & Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, caracul, velours; infants', children's; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041, black and colors, also single width, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

COTTON DRESSES.—Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.— Close out, sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH, 1,000 yards, for sale. Sonny Dress, 5 West 31st St.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, Taffetas, and Messalines Wanted.—In all colors. M. Weissman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagles 851, seal brown and myrtle, 54-33. Republic Textile, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread, $1.07½ yard; also georgines, $1.10 yard. Y 302 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, reasonable. Babouth, 20 Rector St.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out; jerseys, serges, and satins for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27 h St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb-Nussbaum, 31 West 20th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; high-grade satins and serges, at unusually low prices. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—The newest Marie te styles of all wool jersey, $9.75 to $18.50; satins and serges, $7.75 to $16.50. Feller, 30 W. 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Pure silk fibre tricolette dresses; also all wool jersey dresses, $10.75 up. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES. — Have 75 Georgette beaded dresses, large sizes, dark shades, to sell at a price. Farragut 4097.

DRESSES.—Satin and taffeta, black and navy, closing out cheap. B. N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Satins, silks, georgettes, serges, and jobs at sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Satin, silk, and voile dresses to close out. Apollo Dress Co., 129 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—6-14 gingham and crash, $9 to $13.50 doz., spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Job of satin and georgette dresses to close out reasonable. 14 West 17th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Job organdies, voiles, georgettes, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Voiles, wash, $2.25; wash skirts, $8 dozen. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—White, colored; very cheap. B. & E. Dress, 130 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silks, ginghams, poplins; close out cheap. Superior Dress, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75, all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, $6.75; ladies' suits cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. taupe, shade 858, and twilight, shade 671, $3.65; also Botany 5935, Yallama cloth, all colors, $3.50. Mad. Sq. 1520.

FURS.—800 kit cooney collars, 10,000 skins for cloak and millinery trade. 23 Avenue C. Telephone Forsyth 9212.

GEORGETTES.—250 pieces of Eagle No. 935 georgettes at $1.37½; 7 per cent., 10 days. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

HANDKERCHIEFS. — Ladies' roll-edge, of fine lingerie, 4,000 doz. to close out at 34c. net. Also 3,500 doz. men's, made of 64-60 nainsook, ¼ in. hem, at 68c. net. Amer. Hdkf. Co., 99 Greene St.

HOSIERY.—25,000 dozen firsts and seconds, children's, ladies', men's. Krolic, 377 Broadway.

HUG FLAGLER, ¾ cloth, No. 1500; very cheap. Farragut 4470.

JERSEYS and other odd lots, to close out. Joseph Durse, 1,333 Broadway.

JEWELRY.—Job lots, closing out; 20 gross platinoid and gilt lorgnette chains, with rhinestones and pearls; large quantity of beads; 7,000 ounces sterling silver, hollow ware, manufactured 1918. Bargains. California Trading Co., 46 Maiden Lane.

KERSEYS.—Jullliards 110, $3.50; Botany 815, taupe, broadbloth, $3.40. Mad. Sq. 1520.

KERSEY.—50-50, 2002, 110, 0360, all colors. Call Gramercy 5941.

KHAKI SERGE.—Quantity, 32-inch, khaki shade, wool lining serge. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 26 Waverly Place. Spring 7507.

LINENS in stock, 9 to 90 inches wide; cream, ecru, and white. Call or send for samples, the F. Schulemann Co., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

O. D. CLOTH.—16-24 ozs., Melton and Cheviot finish; immediate delivery. 215 4th Av., Room 1106. Stuyvesant 7879.

O. D. LEATHER SKIN CLOTH. Hockmeyer's, Spring 5653.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 202.

OXFORDS.—Jullliard's 2086, 5 pieces kitten ear; Jullliard 2085, 5 pieces, and 3 pieces of brown tricotine. Madison Square 7950.

OXFORD.—2086 Jullliard, cheap, for cash. Gramercy 1114.

PACIFIC PPL, BPNL, MFL, VSL, WFX, FSW, LPA, CSLX, at right prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—75 pieces, assorted, extra quality, $1.17½, 8 off. The Embe Silk Works, 305 5th Av. Madison Square 6942.

PERCALES.—Have 10 cases 68-72 Slater's shirting percales; sell at 23½c. Merchants' Textile Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

PIECE GOODS for sale; Jullliard's crepe de chine 2842, all colors. Leo Finkenberg, 135 West 29th St.

PLAIDS.—Cotton, Weinberg's 42-inch, 100 pieces, 67½ cents net cash. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

PLAIDS.—A lot of gingham plaids to close out cheap. Madison Square 8870.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. 200, Pearsons 8041, Matelamb, ¾ cloakings, Newhouse 9, 114; Libby, Meinhard, Deering Milliken 1157. Greeley 1122.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS.—06077, Saxonia, Dobson, Selden, Lorraine 3868, Whitman 774; Jolesch, Jamestown 6692, 4471; also serges, 0609-3, 06070, 6614, Lorraine 2698; very cheap. Greeley 1121.

POPLINS.—American and other makes, $2.40; gabardines, Gera 10764; all shades; below market prices. Farragut 4470.

POPLINS, 0677, $2.60 net; also all wool velours. Stuyvesant 7359.

SERGES.—1464, 9056, 7122, 6120, 7614, 6002, 54291, 4408, 4061, 9302, 7302, W. F., V. S. L., low market price. If interested, call Gramercy 5941.

SERGES.—Pacific, W. F. T., W. F. Jullliards, 5058, 4421; also quantity of Botany broadcloth. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 800, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94, 3, $2 net; American 0609, $2.37½; 3850, $2.45. Madison Square 6565.

SERGES.—Have 6 double cuff of Whitman's 87 navy, $1.05 net cash. Telephone Spring 1605.

SERGE.—10 pieces double warp storm serge; cheap for cash. Phone Canal 9617.

SERGES.—4040, $1.75; 4122, $2.15; 36 in., all wool, $1. Farragut 3525.

SERGE.—American 0036; navy. Chelsea 7834.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Black Peau de Cygne and black satin duchess for sale at less than market price. Katz, Fishel & Reich, 33 East 33d.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine, georgettes, crepe meteor, charmeuse, wash satins, cheap. Y 282 Times Annex.

SILK.—Portesine, black, cheap, for cash. Gramercy 1114.

SILK LININGS.—Fancy poplin, to close out. M dison Square 7950.

SILVERTONES.—Selling cheap all the popular makes and shades. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, to close out; good cotton warp serges, nicely made; also black satin at $2.67½. Gramercy 5888.

SUITS.—Absolutely all hand-tailored, at machine-made prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all-wool serge, $15; also job Spring suits, mostly navy; silk coats. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS, 200, to close out cheap. 170 Broadway, Room 407.

TAPESTRY.—We have a surplus stock of tapestry and therefore offer for sale about 15 or 20 pieces high-grade 52-inch tapestry in choice patterns at a very reasonable price. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, 5 pieces taupe, 2 pieces navy, all $3.45. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS.—Duvet de Laine, F. & H., color 858, 2 pieces, slightly shaded; also 1 piece F. & H velours, color 850, slightly streaky, at $3.25, net cash. Farr. 4868.

VELOURS.—American 0360; also Holden-Leonard; also pom pom, American 12075, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight taupe, khaki; also Stoney Starkey 305, 2270; Valentine 110, Kelly 701, 3000; very cheap. Greeley 1120.

VELOURS.—Stevens 4281, P. W. 42, Fleigman 300, Gera 10714, America 0359, Botany 6935, all colors, Mad. Sq. 9087.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight and lightweight Taupe and Burgundy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS.—American 13046, green, $3.25; K 544, green, $3.50; F. & H. velours, all colors, $3.50. Madison Square 1520.

VELOUR.—0360, all colors, American 15020 and 1275 pom pom below market price. Farragut 9498.

VELOURS.—American 0360, Stevens 5990, all shades, $3.25 net cash. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th.

VELOUR.—Taupe, American 0360, Forstman & Hoffman, Stevens 4281. Madison Square 1380.

VELOURS.—American heavyweight; Burgundy and other shades. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

VELOURS. — Eight navys, eight browns, Stoney Starkeys, $3. Max Dorf, 153 West 27th.

VELOUR.—American 0360, taupe, burgundy green, 3.10. Vanderbilt 3572.

VELOUR.—American 032; Burgundy and taupe. Phone Chelsea 7834.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Blumenthal, $2.50 to close. Orchard 3701.

VELVETEENS.—We are specializing in 36 and 32 inch velveteens, twill and straight backs, all colors, for immediate delivery; also all numbers serges. Trevas & Schack, 465 4th Av.

VENETIANS.—Hahlo black, below market price, for cash. Gramercy 6378.

WAISTS.—Cotton, $9; Georgettes, crepes, $27. Mildred, 7th floor, 50 West 25th.

WOOLENS, velours, poplins, delhi, plushes, odd pieces, to close cheap. 30 West 32d St., 1st floor.

WOOL VELOUR, best quality, $3.87½, cost price; 3 pieces navy and 2 pieces green. Vanderbilt 1768.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' silk waists; steady work. Dorothy Waist Co., 38 West 28th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on $3.75 silk waists. K. & E. Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CONTRACTORS on serge dresses; good makers. 10th floor, 158 West 29th.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing; any quantity, brand; pay good prices; cash. Hanover 972.

WE will convey your merchandise via fast motor trucks, anything, any kind, anywhere. Telephone A. W. Vanderput, Inc., 35 Warren St., N. Y. (5508 Barclay.)

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, with big following, carry popular line of children's underwear for New England and New York States; commission basis. 220 5th Av., Room 806.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

ADDED TO EXPORT LIST.

Commodities Placed by Trade Board Under Conservation Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — The War Trade Board today announced the addition of these commodities to the export conservation list, effective Aug. 12:

Chains, anchor.

Cloth, as follows: Press, made of human hair and all animal hairs.

Electrotypes (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)

Hair, as follows: Horse, manufactures of.

Human, manufactures of.

Human, raw.

Press cloths made of human hair and all animal hairs.

Horse hair, manufactures of.

Human hair, as follows: Manufactures of; raw.

Linen and articles manufactured therefrom.

Press cloths made of human hair and all animal hairs.

WARNS OF MISBRANDING.

Quantity Must Be Marked on Food Packages, Cautions Wilson.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson said today that shippers of food in containers must keep in mind the new regulations of the Federal Government which require in interstate commerce that food in package form shall be deemed misbranded if the quantity of the contents is not marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, and numerical count.

It was said by Commissioner Wilson that shipments of apples and pears within the State of New York in standard barrels do not need to be marked with the contents, as is required by the Federal law.

Need Election Workers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Essex County Board of Elections needs election officers in Montclair and other towns in the county. The Board is advertising so that it may have a sufficient number of qualified persons by the middle of this month. The jobs pay $15 and $25 a day. Heretofore there have been more applicants than there were places open.

FAVORS TRANSPORT ARK.

Louisiana Senator Would Build Unsinkable Ship of 200,000 Tons.

The building of a Noah's Ark for the transportation of troops and food to Europe is the plan of State Senator Labarre of Louisiana. He looks upon the plan as feasible, and has introduced in the Louisiana Legislature a resolution for $10,000,000 to build a mammoth, nonsinkable barge. It is said that he has almost convinced many of his fellow members that the plan is a good one. He went into details of the scheme in a talk in the Senate.

Senator Labarre spoke seriously on the proposition from the standpoint of a practical mechanic and engineer. In his resolution he paid a tribute to Noah. He would build the impossible-to-sink barge 1,500 feet long, 300 feet wide, 50 feet deep, of 200,000 tons capacity, capable of carrying 100,000 soldiers, a speed of twenty knots an hour, and requiring 100,000,000 feet of lumber to construct.

"I knew you gentlemen would regard this resolution as a joke and that it would never receive a favorable report from the committee before I introduced it, but my idea was to bring it to the attention of the American people and the National Government and ultimately obtain recognition of it as a feasible proposition," said Senator Labarre in his address on the resolution. "It is absolutely ridiculous that one life should be lost in crossing the ocean, and this barge would prevent it. I will undertake the building of it and will not charge my Government one cent for my work. It can be built within one year.

"I have been a practical mechanic and engineer all my life, and I also have been a sportsman. When I went after big game I used a big weapon. In getting our soldiers across the sea, and also in going after the world trade after the war, we should use big weapons, not the little ships we are building today.

"This barge could not be sunk by a submarine, because it would have a free space of fifty feet all the way around, with water-tight compartments. There would be space for 60,000 carloads of freight, 100,000 soldiers, space for fifty airplanes to rise and land, would have 750 hatches, fifteen traveling cranes, steamer jets in case of fire, 100-foot casting nets with which to catch torpedoes, and harpoon shooters to snag submarines with, in addition to carrying some sixty-five high-powered guns."

Action by the Louisiana Legislature was prevented on account of the large appropriation asked in the resolution.

Plan War on Mosquitos.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 11.—The Government has been asked to appropriate $300,000 to drain mosquito-breeding grounds within a radius of twenty miles of the two munition plants in Atlantic County. The territory would include, in addition to this county, all of Burlington and part of Ocean and Cape May Counties. The Atlantic County Mosquito Extermination Commission has worked out a plan.

Step to End Harvester Suit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—As the first actual step toward carrying out the agreement settling the Government suit against it, the International Harvester Company today announced the sale of its Osborne line of harvesting machines to the Emerson-Brantingham Company of Rockford, Ill. The transaction does not include the Osborne plant at Auburn, N. Y. The formal transfer is to take place on Oct. 1.

Bituminous Output Falls Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Bituminous coal production aggregated 12,422,000 net tons for the week ended Aug. 3, figures made public today by the Fuel Administration show. This was a decrease of 396,000 compared with the week before, due largely, the announcement said, to car shortage.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; H. J. Shaul, coats, suits, waists, sweaters; P. D. Shaul, millinery; 1,270 B'way; Sherman Square.

ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; Miss Cummins, millinery; 116 West 32d.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; F. Sheran, notions, jewelry; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlan-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Ballantine, Miss A. Lathrop, children's wear; 20 East 46th; Gellingwood.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods, floor coverings; H. Styffe, men's furn. goods; Mr. St. Armour, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, ready-to-wear; 2 West 37th; Sherman Square.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger; Miss M. Hannerty, women's coats; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; N. Koufman, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—J. Y. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss O'Connor, corsets; 44 East 23d.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss Kiefer, waists; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Mabley & Carew Co.; M. Frank, men's, boy's clothing; McAlpin.

CL

WHY ENRIGHT SEEKS POLICE EXEMPTION

City's Position as Main Base of Army in France Makes Adequate Protection Vital.

HARD TO GET GOOD MATERIAL

Commissioner, in Semi-Annual Report, Claims Credit for Saving $777,158.23 to New York.

Police Commissioner Enright, who has just returned from Washington, where he urged legislation exempting New York policemen from the operation of the draft in the future, states in his semi-annual report made yesterday that a total of 683 policemen of this city are already in national service and that they cannot be replaced, because men of the type that make good policemen are difficult to obtain in these days.

Because of New York's position as the main base in this country of the United States Army in France, it is an essential war requirement that the city shall be adequately policed, Commissioner Enright urges, in putting his plea for the exemption of policemen on national grounds.

"Heretofore the draft has taken policemen of the rank of patrolmen only," he says. "Now, however, under the extension of the age limit, men who have reached the ranks of Sergeant and Lieutenant will be drafted.

No Comparison With Other Cities.

"Moreover, physically fit policemen will be called before civilians with dependents, as the Fenner law gives them the difference between the Federal and civil compensation, and makes it impossible for them to claim exemption on the score of inadequate provision being made for their dependents.

"A competent policeman cannot be created in a few weeks; it takes a year or two to bring about that result. The task of refilling the depleted ranks of the Police Department from the questionable material left over from the draft is a practical impossibility.

"No comparison is possible between New York City and any other municipality in this country. It is the prime gateway of the country's commerce; it is the financial centre of the country, if not of the world; from it radiate all activities looking to the proper and efficient conduct of the war and the maintenance of the prestige and power of this country in the eyes of the world. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the soldiers and 60 per cent. of their supplies leave from this port.

"The argument has been advanced that if New York City Police Department received any special legislative consideration in the matter of exempting its members from the draft, every other city would demand, and could reasonably expect to receive, similar concession.

"As has been pointed out previously, there is no comparison—particularly from the war standpoint—between New York and any other city in the country. Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco do not bear the brunt of handling and forwarding the food, ammunition, and clothing intended for our own and allied armies—New York does that; those cities do not have the handling of the financing of the various foreign Government loans and private enterprises that are of foremost consideration to the successful conduct of the war; nor do any of them occupy as exposed a physical position as does New York.

"As a matter of common sense and the most elementary principle of self-protection, New York City is entitled to the best protection her own carefully and highly trained police force can give her. The experienced officers and men of the Police Department—each representing a considerable sum, from an economic standpoint—should be preserved to the city of New York, that the greatest seaport in the world may have adequate protection, and that the industries located here, that are vitally necessary to the conduct of the war, may suffer no interruption."

How Money Has Been Saved.

Commissioner Enright has not exercised his power so far to appoint men to take the place of those in military service, stating that he has been able to keep up the actual police effectiveness of the force by the abolition of Police Headquarters positions and other special details held to be nonessential. He credits himself with a saving equivalent to the services of 926 men by abolishing some bureaus, reducing office forces, and centralizing the detective bureaus.

While the city pays compensation to all the men in national service, the net saving to the city is the amount paid by the Government to these men, or $118,000 for the six months. The police pay roll is thus reduced, the Police Commissioner points out, by $118,000, whereas the pay roll would have been increased had every vacancy been filled, by $358,575 for the six months.

Commissioner Enright states that he has further saved $326,680.50 in six months by reducing the salaries which had been paid to 389 men, who were holding special details at increased pay. He credits himself with economies totaling $777,158.23 for the six months.

This does not include the saving of $358,575 representing salaries which would have been paid, had all vacancies been filled.

In spite of the shortage of policemen, the Commissioner reports an increase in arrests, except for misdemeanors, owing to the policy of discouraging unnecessary arrests.

Concerning gambling and vice the Commissioner says these places are steadily decreasing in number, only five of the seventeen inspection districts are carrying a total of twenty-seven on their suspicious place lists; that they are under constant surveillance "and will eventually be completely suppressed."

Commissioner Enright asserts that good results have been obtained by the abolition of the "Merit System," the effort to distribute pleasant assignments on the principles of seniority, radical changes in traffic regulations, the creation of the Division of National Defense and other features introduced in the last six months.

NEW FINANCE COMMITTEE.

War Camp Community Service Reorganizes Its Money Department.

The New York War Camp Community Service is reorganizing its Finance Committee and it announced yesterday that when completed it would consist of twenty-one members and have entire charge of the finances of the organization. Among those who it is announced have agreed to serve are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles A. Coffin, George F. Baker, Jr., Charles Hayden, William M. Joyce, Anton G. Hodenpyl, Charles D. Norton, William C. Breen, Horace E. Andrews, Alexander J. Hemphill, Colonel W. B. Thompson, William Hamlin Childs, John G. Agar, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

The New York War Camp Community Service is now operating twenty-three units where officers and enlisted men are cared for while in the city.

WANT MEN FOR FERRIES.

Municipal Boats Are Short of Deckhands and Stokers.

The municipal ferries from Manhattan are so short-handed that John J. Delaney, Commissioner of Plant and Structure, has posted notices asking for deckhands and stokers in order that he can give the present crews a day off each week. The notices on the ferryboats offer deckhands $85 a month and stokers $105 a month and a day off each week.

The crews of the ferryboats said yesterday that there was no truth in the reports on the waterfront that they were considering a strike. It is expected that the offers of $85 and $105 for what is technically unskilled labor will induce plenty of men to join the ferry service. It was only a few years ago that the deckhands received $45 and the stokers $65 a month.

STEEL-SAVING BRICK FACING A CRISIS

Loss of Unburned Brick Would Force Wholesale Price to $20 a Thousand.

New construction problems are beginning to face the Eastern builder, whether he has contracts for Government work or whether he has permits to proceed with necessary private building work.

In obtaining estimates on proposed construction work, he finds costs are advancing out of bounds, even of costplus construction work, for the simple reason that the material is not available for future delivery.

In the matter of Hudson River common brick, the week closed with wholesale prices for best grades at $15 a thousand. A $20 a thousand wholesale price is not beyond the pale of reason, unless some way is found to burn the brick that now lies in the racks in a very perishable condition before the Autumn frosts set in.

In view of the disposition on the part of the authorities to tighten up on the supply of steel the burden of handling essential building construction in the next few months will be carried by such substitute building materials as lumber, stone, plaster block, hollow tile, and similar materials which heretofore have been classed second in importance to reinforced concrete, steel, and other forms of construction.

Lumber appears to be the one commodity that is not menacingly short on supply. Neither is there much likelihood of prices advancing much further than are now reported, according to authorities in the trade.

The price movements in other departments of the building material market covering the Eastern section of the country, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, show that linseed oil is reaching toward a $2 a gallon level, the current week-end price being $1.90, with $1.02-$1.94 for less than carload lots. There are strong probabilities that flaxseed supplies in this country will have to be shared with England, where the flaxseed crop is far below normal, and the most rigid economy is being exercised to conserve the crops.

In the matter of slate quotations the freight charges are now a very large proportion of the delivered cost, and, therefore, freight is quite an important item to the buyer, who usually desires freight allowed price. For that reason free on board quarry price is not very helpful.

Architects', contractors', and subcontractors' building material supply and equipment interests have been advised to canvass thoroughly their prospective customers with reference to the quantities of materials, either raw or finished, prospective operations, jobs that are necessary to the industrial and commercial expansion of the country immediately after the war, and secondarily, what might be called imperative housing construction, starting first with hotels, apartments, suburban residences and institutions, schools, theatres, and lastly speculative dwelling enterprises, during the next six months.

One of the first things that will be done after the present war-winning pressure on the building material market is relieved is for the Government or some deputized agency to make a survey of the immediate demands for building materials that still will be classed as essential and nonessential.

PRINTS SAVINGS LETTER.

Government Will Use War Savers as Its Mouthpiece.

The 6,000,000 members enrolled in 120,000 war savings societies throughout the country have been put on the Government's mailing list, and hereafter will receive the instructions of the Food and Fuel Administrations, the War Industries Board, and other Government departments devoted to conservation. The bulletin that will go to society members is known as "The Savings Letter," and will be issued by the National War Savings Committee in Washington. The object of "The Savings Letter" is thus announced in the first copy which has already reached members in this city:

"Your Government wants every member of every society to be its mouthpiece for spreading important messages all over the country. You will receive The Savings Letter direct from Washington every week or so. It will be a message to you personally from your Government—a call to action from all the big departments in Washington."

Frederic W. Allen, War Savings Director for Greater New York, said last night that "The Savings Letter" bridge, a gap which had existed between the boards established to conserve the nation's resources and the War Savings Committee. He said:

"The primary object of the War Savings campaign is to enlist a body of savers who are pledged to refrain from buying anything which they do not absolutely need for the duration of the war and to transfer to the Government the purchasing power represented by the money which they thus save. This is exactly the object of the conservation boards, such as the Food and Fuel Administrations, except with respect to the purchase of War Savings Stamps."

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

621, 623, 625 West 46th St.
Storage Warehouse { Large Electric Elevator; 1,700 Sq. Ft., 125 Lbs. Floor Capacity.
4 Stories, Driveway. Large Yard. READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1.
Ernest Flagg, Owner, 109 Broad St.

A CORNER SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET

For the account of tenant; 900 sq. ft.; 7th floor. East River Savings Bank Building, 293 B'way, corner of Reade St.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Tel. 5900 Cort.

STORAGE SPACE
6TH AVE., COR. 8TH ST.
5,500 square feet Loft space. Immediate possession. Rental $1,500 per annum.
J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

471 Park Avenue
S. E. cor. 58th Street.
Duplex Apartments with large studio living room.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths to 13 Rooms, 4 Baths
$3,800 to $6,500
New Subway Station Lexington Av. and 59th St.
Under Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co
Specialist in Residential Properties
414 MADISON AVE.
At 48th Street.

The New York Times Brooklyn Office
Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WAR TIME OPPORTUNITY.
Four-story dwelling, 22 feet wide, 72d St., facing Riverside Drive; value $60,000; price $40,000; terms to suit quick buyer.
M. H. TROPAUER,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 2068.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain! 8 rooms, bath, store attached; barn, garage, chicken houses, orchard; $4,200; easy terms; main road Asbury Park-Lakewood; tea room business. K 395 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Montauk Point.—80 acres on Lake Munchoque; wonderful location for residence or bungalows. Grimes, 190 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Exchange three-story and basement brown stone, steam heat, A1 condition, situated 268 West 127th St., N. Y., C., (rented,) for a bungalow near water, within commuting distance; equity $5,500; mortgage $6,500. Address James Cox, owner, 73 Broad St., N. Y. C.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Village farm, 34 acres, with buildings for 2,000 hens. Particulars of S. S. Brown, 11 Jay St., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

INSPECT THESE HOUSES.
78 East 92d St., rent $1,650; 76 East 91st St., rent $2,000; electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker on premises.

26TH ST. and 2d Av., to let, near Post Graduate Hospital, suitable for boarding house for hospital students; references. Benzer, 383 Second Av.

Queens.

Beautiful 9-room, modern, suburban home, with garage; acre plot; rent $50. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear; fenced lawn, trees. Only improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

New York State.

Best value in Mount Vernon in eight-room stucco dwelling; tiled bathroom, sun parlor, French glass door, screens and shades for all windows; fine shrubbery and trees; near station; plot 50x100; price only $7,500; easy terms if desired; photographs mailed. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Houses Wanted.

Couple want small, cozy, strictly modern 2-bedroom home, on about an acre, with trees, garage; quiet, refined surroundings, in a main line Jersey or Connecticut town; to rent for year, option to buy; give all details; photos returned. Box 126, General P. O., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Montclair, N. J.—Modern nine-room house; well furnished; $65 monthly; for two months or longer; immediate possession. Phone Cortlandt 2213.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
A large store southeast corner 77th St. and Amsterdam Av., now used for restaurant, to lease for similar or first-class business; rental reasonable.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
MURRAY HILL 4520. 507 5TH AV.

To Rent—Two connecting floors, about 7,000 feet; well lighted; splendid for bedroom or manufacturing loft; occupancy Sept. 1. Apply 40 East 22d St., 6th floor. Phone 6310 Gramercy

For Lease. — Fireproof stores and upper floors, facing Anderson Av., cor. 162d St., adjoining entrance to station. For rents and diagrams apply Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Room 1204, 165 Broadway.

For long lease, 1,680 sq. ft. at 4th Av. and 18th St., with old buildings, suitable alteration, rent $3,500. Apply Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Room 1204, 165 Broadway.

Furnished private office, $23.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

58th St., 131 West.—Store, high class, in convenient section; suitable any business. H. B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway.

37th, 18 East.—Basement, large, near Tiffany's; good, central business location; reasonable.

Office to Rent.—Large, light office to sublet. 29 West 34th St., 9th floor, rear. Webber.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

Storage yard, 75x150, downtown, small shed. Telephone 412 Canal.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

81ST, 22 EAST. (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $65.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

40TH ST., 10 EAST.—Artistically furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock.

50'S EAST, near Park Av.—A beautiful apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, furnished completely for year to responsible tenant. Phone Plaza 8090.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER—Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH ST., 54 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, Oct. 1 or longer. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof standard service.
2 Rooms & Bath, Main Floor, $900.
Excellent Physician's Office.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1109-1111 Madison Avenue
CORNER OF 83D ST.
Seven rooms and two baths, every modern convenience, southern exposure; $1,800-$2,200. See superintendent, or
JOHN A. SCHOEN 119 BIBLE HOUSE. TEL. STUYV 490.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7640.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

34TH ST., 140 WEST.
Bachelor apartments of two rooms and bath, completely furnished, with service; possession at once.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Tel. 5700 John. 46 Cedar St.

47TH, 58 WEST, HOTEL PATTERSON. Room with bath, $12 per week and up. 2 rooms with bath, $17.50 per week, up. 3 rooms with bath, $25 per week, up. Also doctor's office to rent. All outside rooms.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartment, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high class fireproof building; Summer concession.

52D, 43 WEST.—Single, double rooms, bathroom; also two-room apartment, kitchenette.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

74TH, 103 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $80; 2 rooms, $65; one, $45.

75TH, 55 WEST.—1, 2-room, kitchenette apartments, baths, electricity, telephone; $12 upward.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two-room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

113TH, NEAR BROADWAY.—1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Five beautiful rooms; furniture by Stickley, blue and gold living and dining rooms, two master bedrooms. Apt. 94.

157TH, 547 WEST.—Six-room, front, elevator apartment; attractively furnished; $85 until October, 1919. Apt. 43. Audubon 7500.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 886.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 8th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Beautifully finished apartment; one immense room; exceptional bath and kitchenette; elegantly furnished; permanent. Phone 8247 Columbus.

MANHATTAN Av., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 99th St.)—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking river. Apply Superintendent, 270 Riverside Drive.

Unfurnished—East Side.

87TH, 59 EAST.—Three and four rooms; electric light; all improvements; $60 and $75.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6-7 rooms, elevator apartment; electricity, modern improvements; $48-$75.

FLOOR TO LET.
614 Third Av.—5 extra large rooms, whole floor, modern improvements; rent $28. Apply Supt.

Washington Square district, studios; 2-room apartments; $40 up. Durosa, 2377 Chelsea.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $80. Phone Chelsea 3100.

23D ST., 222 WEST.—Very attractive apartment, four rooms, bath, unusual closet room; 12 minutes to financial district by new west side subway; will save $1,000 year and an hour's time every day. Apartment 94, The Chelsea. Apply Mr. Brennan, Manager, owner Apt. 96.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

88TH, 216 WEST.
Attractive 2 and 3 room suites.

111TH ST., 203 WEST. (The Kanawah.)—Five-six rooms, elevator apartments; $46 to $54. Superintendent.

169TH ST., 600 WEST, southwest corner Broadway, (Courtwood.)—Subway station 168th St.; overlooking Hudson; 5-6-7 rooms, $50 to $85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Nine rooms, three baths; southern exposure; rent, $2,000 to $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 960, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

WEST END AV., 843, (near 101st St.)—Basement apartment, 3 rooms, $25 per month.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 LEXINGTON AV.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $4 weekly; with bath $7 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Small and large rooms, private baths; reasonable; telephone; references.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

45TH, 10 EAST.—Room, with bath; room, with piano; single room; references.

57TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large rooms, private baths; telephone; $6, $9, $10.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom suite; also large, small rooms; meals.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight up; $11.

West Side.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Small room, nicely furnished, with large closet; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; single or en suite; small room; references.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; elevator; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; electric light, running water; Summer rates; gentleman.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, bath; medium room; running water; suitable two.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Double and single rooms; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; references.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; electricity; switchboard; excellent location; refined residence.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two large rooms, with kitchen, bath, electricity; also double rooms.

69TH, 135 WEST.—One large room; also one medium-sized room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, ONE FLIGHT, EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, TWIN BEDS, $10; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOM, $7 AND $4.

71ST, 90 WEST. — NEWLY DECORATED, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE.

71ST ST., 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, electricity, telephone; convenient location.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large single rooms; every convenience, or en suite.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; one small; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 3 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private residence; select neighborhood; breakfast optional; ideal home for business people. Telephone Columbus 9051.

74TH ST., 5 WEST, (near Park Av.)—Refined Holland family offer superior accommodations, large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths, electricity, $4-$10-$12.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished, spacious rooms; kitchenette, electricity, telephone, baths; $12 upward.

75TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with bath.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, electricity; refined house.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms, private baths, electricity, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite, with, without private bath; telephone, electricity.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; large front rooms; private baths, electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Continuous hot water in room; electricity; bath same floor; phone.

76TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room, twin beds, single rooms; gentlemen.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Parlor, $4; hall rooms, $3 each; all nicely furnished; gentlemen; reference.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Party, own house, will rent some desirable rooms; references exchanged.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; twin beds; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, $3 to $10; telephone; quiet, refined surroundings.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, private bath; reference.

86TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room, 2d floor, front; private bath; electricity, twin beds.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; running water; electricity; also living room, adjoining bathroom.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suites; exclusive house and neighborhood; business people.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; electricity; suite; refined house; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, private bath, electricity; $7 up; convenient location.

86TH, 338 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, MEDIUM ROOM, BATH ADJACENT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ADJOINING RIVERSIDE.

88TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; small rooms; near Drive; references.

87TH 340 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, $20; rooms $12-$4; all furnished; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single or suite, elevator apartment.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Attractive rooms in select residence; references.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; electricity, constant hot water, telephone; high-class house; also first floor, suitable for doctor or studio.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive room; family apartment, near Riverside; $6.50-$4.50. Brown.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished single room, bath; telephone; gentlemen, $3.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6B.)—Attractive room, with lavatory, adjoining bath; elevator apartment.

106TH, 328 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Beautiful, airy front room; newly furnished; elevator apartment; shower, &c.; moderate, Apartment 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large outside room, with or without kitchenette, $8; all conveniences; telephone; references; private house.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, refined private family; gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 1,283, (near Broadway.)—Rooms and bath. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

114TH ST., 411 WEST.—Refined home, two rooms, large front and small; Summer rates.

128TH, 12 WEST.—Three sons in France, have furnished floor, three rooms and bath, to let, improvements; private family.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 91.—Large, airy well furnished room, for gentleman, $30 per month, shown 11 A. M. and after 5 P. M. Honneywell.

CENTRAL PARK, 80's.—Room with, without private bath; 11th floor. Schuyler 5300. Blanchard.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Large, cool room; bath; high class apartment; outside balcony overlooking college; near subway, Riverside; private Christian family. Phone 1838 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE, 120, (Cor. 84th.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; gentlemen. Cleveland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service; rooms $15-$25 weekly.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Desirable rooms, electricity; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; board optional. Rheinlander 3450.

87TH, 59 EAST.—3 and 4 rooms, bath, electric lights; all improvements; $60 and $75.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single, double rooms, with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservations.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large, spacious suite and rooms, electricity, private bath, select house.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, switchboard, dining room open Sept. 1.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Board and room, table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room, good home table; refined house; table guests.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms, excellent meals; Winter reservations.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms, electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, single room, near Riverside; table a specialty.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, with dressing room; running water, electricity, refined surroundings, table board.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms and board; table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.) — Rooms, suites, floors, excellent table; Winter reservation; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family, beautiful large room, bath; splendid table; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge, Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location, refined clientele, moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Controlling accounts, 4 years' thorough experience, typist, bill clerk, competent; excellent references; $18. L 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; high school education; 4 years' experience; take trial balance; can furnish best references. L 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Five years' experience; neat, accurate; salary $25. L 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, five years' experience; knowledge of typewriting and stenography. W 269 Times.

CAPABLE YOUNG LADY, high school graduate; knowledge typewriting, bookkeeping, correspondence, experienced; downtown office preferably; salary $16. H 439 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Well-built young woman, graduate of Y. W. C. A. auto-chauffeur's course, seeks chauffeur's position with lady. Address M. S., 633a Baltic St., Brooklyn.

COMPLAINT CLERK, 3 years' general office and transportation experience; salary $15. Box 90, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant stenographer-typist. Miss Reisler, 1,530 Seabury Place, Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined middle aged lady, with daughter (6 years) wants position. O 37 Times.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; reference, Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

NURSE.—Trained; willing to travel with infant, adult; understands dietetic, electric massaging. Bedford 6086.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist, 2 years' experience; capable and energetic worker; best references. M 266 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young woman, fully qualified to undertake responsible position, open to offers above $45 in New York, Philadelphia, or Washington; highest references; interview by appointment. Y 290 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Executive; eight years' extensive business experience; capable handling all details for busy executive. Box W 411 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, high-class stenographer, capable executive, legal, technical experience, desires to connect with responsible concern. H 437 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for many years with large financial institution; accustomed to work for executives and on own initiative; salary $25 weekly at start. R 608 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER desires position, experienced 6 months, willing and conscientious worker; salary no object. Henrietta Rosenberg, 544 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seven years' experience; executive ability; $25; interview noon. R 606 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, competent, accurate, references, $22. Ellinger, 70 East 120th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Experienced. Pearl Cooper, 10 East 110th St. Harlem 2771.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; university graduate; $25. A 449 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—French lady, recently from Paris, desires pupil in French by hour. Mme. Lavan, 611 West 113th, Apt. 62.

TYPIST.—Neat, willing, conscientious worker; salary $10. L. Ernst, 1,306 40th St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, honest, reliable, colored, steady position mending money in banks. R 605 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY graduate, (kindergarten,) energetic, wishes to become associated with an educational or patriotic organization for nominal salary; highest references. S 313 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 58th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
Scotch, age 32, ineligible for active service; competent executive, with varied business experience in manufacturing cost, accounting, and office management; can install accounting systems that will produce results of highest character and absolute integrity; six years' experience with public accountants in audits, system, &c.; will consider position with progressive concern; minimum salary $4,000. S 338 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER: extensive experience with modern business methods; excellent systematizer; university training; draft exempt; 28. Y 260 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 908.

ACCOUNTAN

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

not received after 4 P. M.

Want advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HENRY HESSE,
399 6TH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK,
WORSTED KNIT GOODS,
KNIT UNDERWEAR,
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.

HOUSEWORKER,
general, for two adults, to cook and wait on table; good home the year round; at present a short distance from New York; American or Scandinavian preferred; wages $35 to $40 per month. Apply employment department, 581 West 21st.

INSPECTORS,
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

No experience necessary, but accuracy and attention to detail essential. Good pay while learning and advancement as soon as ability is proven.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LAUNDRESS, experienced; references. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th St.

LEDGER CLERK
AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.
One with a knowledge of department store systems preferred.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
230 WEST 125TH ST.

MILLINERY.

Experienced trimmers on high-class pattern hats, steady all-year; also work given out. Apply all week. A. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th.

MODELS, to pose for photographs; regular features, slender 36, 5 feet 7 inches tall. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

MODELS wanted for coats, size 16. Call all week, Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 W. 25th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Must be experienced; first class salary; steady position. Monarch Dress, 11 E. 26th.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED; ON CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES; LEARNERS TAKEN; PAID WHILE LEARNING. KRAUSKOPF, 113 EAST 27TH, 6TH FLOOR.

OLDER CLERK.
BRIGHT YOUNG LADY TO PICK OUT ORDERS. GEM UNDERGARMENT, 119 WEST 23D ST.

PURCHASING DEPT. ASSISTANT.
YOUNG LADY TO HANDLE PURCHASE AND RAW MATERIAL RECORD; MUST BE A TYPIST. ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG LADY
UNITED PAPER BOX COMPANY,
33 34TH STREET, BROOKLYN.
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 7.

SALESLADY.

Thoroughly experienced wholesale millinery; one who can model her own hats preferred. A. Schwalbe, 31 West 28th.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2358, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY wanted for our coat, suit, dress, and waist department; excellent salary. Apply at Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY.—Experienced, for a dress shop; good salary and commission. Apply Fink's, 651 8th Av., near 42d St.

SHOE SALESWOMEN, EXPERIENCED, ARE WANTED FOR HIGH-GRADE RETAIL SHOE ESTABLISHMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND, AND LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN; HIGH SALARIES. WRITE AT ONCE, ROSENTHAL'S, INC., 151-163 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

STENOGRAPHERS.

TYPISTS.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.

Girls who have had training and experience as stenographers, typists, dictaphone or comptometer operators will find pleasant, profitable employment in our organization. These positions offer excellent opportunities.

Call every day but Monday.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS.

TYPISTS.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.

Girls who have had training and experience as stenographers, typists, dictaphone or comptometer operators will find pleasant, profitable employment in our organization. These positions offer excellent opportunities.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.

GOOD CORRESPONDENT. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions, with large electrical corporations. Address, stating age, experience and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS in large office, where there is every opportunity for promotion; must be rapid, accurate, and able to transcribe neatly; high school graduates preferred; state education, experience, references, and salary desired; pleasant office, conveniently located to subway, elevated, and surface cars. Address L. B., 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG LADY WITH TWO OR THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
UNITED PAPER BOX CO.,
33 34TH STREET, BROOKLYN.
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 7.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, beginner, with high school education, neat and accurate; $10 to start, advancement, permanent. W. G. Patrick & Co., 15 Laight St.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, familiar with dictaphone; permanent position; salary $16-$18. Reply, stating experience in detail, 508 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; must have experience in fire insurance; good salary paid. R. B., 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Good opportunity for advancement. A 395 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, for large publishing house; chance to develop into private secretary. G. B. L., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, good with pen and figures. C 31 2 to 4 P. M., H. & W. Co., Room 90, 1 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, splendid position for right party. S. A., 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, splendid position for right party. Welder, 24 University Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and thoroughly experienced; good salary. A 301 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, UNDERWOOD MACHINE; STEADY POSITION. AUGSTEIN, 252 4TH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions, with large electrical corporations. Address, stating age, experience and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 287 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction, must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
38 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

$12
This week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—A NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE OPENINGS, PAYING FROM $12-$22.
BOOKKEEPER—TYPIST; GOOD SALARY.
BOOKKEEPER—JEWELER; $18.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS — GIRLS GOOD AT FIGURES, $13; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—FILE; $12.
FREE REGISTRATION.
FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 W. 42D.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25.
LAW AND COMMERCIAL TYPISTS, $15-$20; IMMEDIATELY. STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, 158 BROADWAY.

THE HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretary, stenographers, $25; stenographers with knowledge of Spanish, $20; beginners, $15-$18.
99 Nassau St. Free registration. Cort. 3519.
STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1000 Tribune Building.
STENOGRAPHERS — POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU ST.
BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted; a firm of certified public accountants are in need of experienced assistant seniors, not subject to draft; permanent positions; salary commensurate with ability; state experience, references, length of service. K 363 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, to work in auditing department of publishing house; splendid opportunity for experienced bookkeeper to obtain a permanent position with a future. Y 270 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING CLERK for evening work from 5 to 12:30; one who has had experience in an advertising department of a newspaper or in an advertising agency; exceptional opportunity and steady position for a thoroughly dependable man; state salary desired, age, and experience. Y 251 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on strong Washington proposition; commission basis; able to interview Presidents of corporations, and whose earning capacity is at least $150 per week. Room 1514, 501 5th Av.

AMERICAN BOY, 16 or 17 years, in office of steel concern; references; wages $8 weekly. Address "Steel," P. O. Box 837, City Hall Station, New York.

ARMATURE WINDERS for direct current motors; government work, 48 hours per week; steady work, good wages. Electric Dynamic Company, Avenue A and North St., Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE WINDER wanted on G. E. automobile motors. Walker Vehicle Co., Harris and Ely Av., Long Island City.

ARMATURE WINDERS FOR A. C. AND D. C. REPAIRS; NECESSARY INDUSTRY. CALL AT 514 WEST 147TH ST.

ARTIST.—Expert photo retoucher on mechanical subjects; high salary and steady position for the right man. M 255 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to credit manager wanted; bright young man, American; knowledge bookkeeping, credit department experience essential; write stating age, experience, and previous employers. Address A. C., Box 6, Station C, New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — MUST BE ACCURATE, CAPABLE, AND OPERATE TYPEWRITER; $18 WEEKLY AND ADVANCEMENT COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. WHITE, 168 DUANE ST.

ASSISTANT NIGHT ENGINEER wanted, 8 hour watch, in factory located in Greenpoint. Apply in person at 450 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquire for engineer in charge. Bring references and record.

ASSISTANTS, operating engineers, two wanted, 9 hours shift; wages $120 a month. Apply Superintendent's Office, Columbia University, 116th St. and Broadway.

ASSEMBLERS on light and power switchboard experience necessary; steady work, good pay. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

BANK CLERK wanted, one who has the capabilities of becoming teller; state full particulars, including religion and salary expected to Y 267 Times Annex.

BEEF CUTTERS, two; must not be Germans or Austrians; 8 hours a day, 6 days a week, $25. Apply Timekeeper, 406 E. 43d.

BEEF HANDLERS, two; must not be Germans or Austrians; 8 hours a day, 6 days a week, $22. Apply Timekeeper, 406 E. 43d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough bookkeeper, with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply in writing to Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, exempt from draft; splendid opportunity for a good man; must be willing to leave town if necessary; apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address Auditor, 46 10th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in publishing desirable; splendid opportunity for reliable person; state age, experience, and salary; give phone number. Y 276 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; state experience and salary. H 414 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; one who understands controlling accounts; must be experienced and must furnish first-class references. L 391 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, who can use Oliver typewriter. Apply, stating references, salary expected, to Dyers & Cleaners, 204 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on purchase ledger; good opportunity to right party. Call Weisbecker, 268 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, one familiar with manufacturing line. Marrow Rose, 693 Broadway.

BOYS.

Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start $9.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY WANTED.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE TO ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., N. Y. C.

BOYS TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL; PERMANENT POSITION AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE. J. P. CAHEN & BROTHER, INC., 372 BROADWAY.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE ADVERTISING COMPANY; PERMANENT POSITION AND FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $8. E. H., P. O. BOX 97 MADISON SQUARE.

BOY as stock clerk in large wholesale house; bright boy has good chance for advancement. Loeb-Schoenfeld, 27 West 28d.

BOY, neat, about 15; assist sculptor; light work; good pay; after 11. Artsman, 37 West 39th. (Studio 1202.)

BOY wanted in office of dry goods commission house. A 305 Times.

BOY wanted, general office work. Sprague Electric Works, 527 West 34th.

BLACKSMITHS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

BUYER, with thorough knowledge of paints, is wanted by large export house; must be American citizen, experienced and active in push; state salary, age, and full details. L 234 Times Downtown.

CALL CLERK.
Careful, reliable man for calling and another for calling back; steady position.
KROWNE-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class, (for private family;) must furnish A1 references. Call Monday morning, first floor, 150 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, mechanic, for country; steady, good wages. Klein, 425 West 54th.

CHEMIST.—Assist in metallurgical laboratory at large commercial plant doing Government work; experienced in metal and alloys essential; excellent opportunity for advancement. A. L., Box 130 Times.

CLERK wanted, in downtown marine insurance office, clerk with knowledge steamship lines, married man, 30-40 years of age preferred; state experience, also salary desired. Box 534 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Bank uptown wants an executive clerk to take charge of force, an auditor and two tellers; salaries commensurate with experience. Address Bank, A 374 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, junior, for collection department in large publishing house; good chance advancement. M. G. R., 186 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and statistician, must be thoroughly familiar with all grades of stocks and bonds, competent to analyze and compare industrial values, earning power and future prospects; no interviews unless experience, references and minimum salary stated, also submit specimens of work. A 525 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK to assist in cost department; with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be draft exempt; to fill in at present as reserve man; splendid opportunity for willing and able worker, to replace draftees in a plant manufacturing steel products for the Government. Write, giving FULL DETAILS, Cost Clerk, A 397 Times.

DISHWASHERS wanted. Apply New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced mechanical draftsmen to work on small arms ammunition machinery; must be American citizens.

WRITE OR CALL, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN

wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED; DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. Y 210 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED, MECHANICAL, TO WORK ON AIRPLANE WORK; MUST BE CITIZEN; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.

DRAFTSMEN. — EXPERIENCED MEN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF WATER METER AND GAS ENGINE CONSTRUCTION. APPLY NATIONAL METER CO., 42D ST. AND 1ST AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. A 850 Times.

DROP FORGERS.

MUST BE A1 MEN;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

EXPORT MAN.—Clerical and collection; draft exempt; salary $25 start. S 287 Times.

FEEDER, Universal and Gordon job press; steady position in large publishing house. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

FIREMAN wanted. Woodhaven Water Supply Co., 4,126 Fulton St., Woodhaven, L. I.

FLOOR MANAGER.
ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MAN FOR LARGE DEPARTMENT GROCERY STORE DOING A BUSINESS OF ABOUT TWO AND A HALF MILLION PER YEAR. ADDRESS, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND FORMER EMPLOYERS, TO P. O. BOX 1061, NORFOLK, VA.

GLAZIER.—Wanted, by a wholesale sash and door house, an A1 stock sash glazier, man also capable of taking charge of glazing room; state experience and number of 2 and 12 light windows you can glaze in nine hours. Y 248 Times Annex.

HELPER IN LABORATORY.
APPLY LABORATORY,
MT. SINAI, 1 EAST 100TH ST.

HOTEL CLERK, also houseman. Apply Stanley Hotel, 124 West 47th St.

HOUSEMEN wanted, $60 and meals. Apply at Hotel Chatham, 48th St., Vanderbilt Av.

INSPECTORS.—Bright young men to learn inspecting of metal goods; steady work. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSTALLMENT FURNITURE SALESMEN WANTED.
Liberal salary to thoroughly experienced men. Address People's Outfitting Co., 48 Michigan Av., Detroit, Mich.

MACHINISTS.—First-class all-around mechanics who understand repairing of drill presses, milling machines, lathes, &c.; good wages, steady employment. Apply in person. Eiseman Magneto Co., 68 33d St., Brooklyn, 4th floor.

MACHINISTS
AND
TOOLMAKERS
WANTED AT ONCE
ON URGENT
GOVERNMENT WORK.
A1 CONDITIONS.
NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINES.
GOOD WAGES.
LOTS OF OVERTIME.
10 PER CENT. BONUS
FOR NIGHT WORK.

If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to

EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND SHARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
OR TO
REPRESENTATIVE AT
U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
22 EAST 42D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY,
OR TO
U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
171 HUNTER AV.,
(BRIDGE PLAZA,)
LONG ISLAND CITY,
OR
210 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Directions to plant: Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av.; take car at Borden Av. to plant.

JOIN THE ARMY OF
HOME PRODUCTION.

BUY W. S. S.
REGULARLY.

MACHINIST, A1
LATHE HANDS.
Must read blueprint and use micrometer.
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT.
NEW PLANT—NEW MACHINERY.
If you are on Government work stay where you are.
Apply or write Employment Department,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

MACHINISTS;
BLACKSMITHS,
MOLDERS,
LIGHT STRUCTURAL AND PLATE WORKERS.
If not now on Government work, come where you can get it, along with good living conditions at reasonable prices and a steady job at good wages.
GIFFORD-WOOD CO., Factory, Hudson, N.Y.
Apply at New York office,
30 Church St., N. Y. C.

MANAGER wanted, for lunch room in large city in Northern New York State; new branch of chain system; only high-class men will be considered; state age, experience and references. Address Confidential, Y 265 Times Annex.

MAN.—A large manufacturing company requires the services of a man with experience relating to importation details and customs routine; opportunity to create advancement for new position; reply with details of experience and salary desired. Write Comptroller, P. O. Box 1459, Hartford, Conn.

MAN.—ONE COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF MAIL DESK OF ADVERTISING COMPANY; GOOD HOURS AND ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY WANTED. M. H., P. O. BOX 97 MAD. SQ.

MASSEUR.—Wanted at once a first-class masseur, single, age 35, or under. Wire qualifications Biggs Sanitarium, Asheville, N. C.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY, 15-17, IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; KEEN, ALERT, WITH AMBITION FOR FUTURE ADVANCEMENT; ONE WHO CAN MOVE AND THINK QUICKLY; STATE SALARY EXPECTED TO START. A 470 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted for uptown branch office N. Y. Stock Exchange house; must know shorthand and typewriting. Reply, stating references and salary, W 189 Times.

OPERATORS.—Lathe, tool and knitting machine hands; good pay; steady work. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPERATORS, Assistants. — Strong, healthy men on casting machines; hot and heavy work; big money. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Sherman Av. and Alpine St.,
Newark, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, A1, CAN OBTAIN PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH THE ABOVE COMPANY BY APPLYING BEFORE 10 A. M.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
MEN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED, FOR BOTTLE FILLING AND GENERAL WORK IN PACKING DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL FACTORY. APPLY CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC., 682 FLUSHING AV., BROOKLYN.

PACKERS.—Meat; stock clerk; experienced; draft exempt. S 288 Times.

PORTERS.

MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED;
GOOD SALARY AND PAY FOR OVERTIME. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

PORTER for shipping department wholesale cotton house; good wages. Apply with references, store, 45 Leonard St.

RECORD CLERK.—Young man, draft exempt, with some experience in keeping records of plant equipment and machinery. D. E., 226 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MEN
TO REBUILD MACHINES.
MUST BE FIRST-CLASS.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN with big following; carry popular line children's underwear for New England and New York State; commission basis. 220 5th Av., Room 806.

SALESMAN wanted, for infant knitted wear, as a side line; commission basis; one who is acquainted with department store trade only. May Knitting Co., 114 5th Av.

SALESMAN for line of ladies' high-grade hats; only those having handled fine lines will be considered; references; commission. S L 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for Pacific Coast for children's dresses, having office in San Francisco preferable; commission. Write L. Linsk & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SALESMAN.
Mr. Salesman, you are reading this ad. because of one of two reasons, either out of idle curiosity or because you are really looking to better your position. If it is the latter we have openings in our sales force for live, wide awake, ambitious men—men who wish to make permanent connection with opportunity for advancement. If you can prove to us that you have the qualifications of a successful man, you will be given an opportunity to earn from $100 to $300 weekly, commission basis, placing stock of a large financial institution. Apply in person to the manager, Suite 815, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN wanted; by high-grade filing cabinet house, one outside salesman, familiar with wood, steel and supplies, and one floor salesman; both men must have had experience in the line; when answering please give complete information about yourself and references; salary and commission. L 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, familiar with wholesale grocery trade in the New York section; good opportunity for one who desires to connect with live brokerage firm; it is necessary for applicant to be free from the draft; salary. H 404 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and MANAGER.—Experienced; good reference; coats, suits, dresses, and furs. 681 6th Av.

SHIPFITTERS, EXPERIENCED,
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS,
FOR WORK ON LARGE STEEL
STEAMERS BUILDING FOR
THE EMERGENCY FLEET
CORPORATION. APPLY TO
GROTON IRON WORKS, NEW
LONDON, CONN.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge in large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. S., 392 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED ONLY, FOR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR HOUSE; GOOD SALARY, STEADY; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT FELLOW. GOTHAM CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 524 BROADWAY.

SHIPPER.—Export experience desirable; good position for right party; state qualifications and salary expected. O 5 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; must know city deliveries; experienced, L 390 Times Downtown.

STATIONERY.—Capable American to take charge of sundries desk of bank supply and manufacturing house; state age, experience, references, and salary. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $20 WEEKLY AND RAPID ADVANCEMENT COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. MENLEY, 168 DUANE ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English, able to manage Spanish department of large export house; good salary and future advancement; state age; anonymous answers ignored. P. O. Box 622, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; must be draft exempt, thoroughly experienced; good salary and rapid advancement. A 302 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, good with pen and figures; call 2 to 4 P. M. H. & W. Co., Room 90, 1 Broadway.

SUPERVISOR of boys at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio. State salary wanted and references to Simon Peiser, Superintendent.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS, on light and power board; experience necessary; steady work; good pay. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th St.

TIMEKEEPER AND CASHIER wanted on construction work, out of town; salary $120 per month and $50 allowed for expenses; state age, experience, and references. Address Construction, W 404 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS,
DIEMAKERS,
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN,
PRODUCTION CLERK,
PRODUCTION MAN,
(High Grade,)
STOCK CHASERS,
ONE CHAUFFEUR.

Only First-Class Men Need Apply.
MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOL DAFTSMEN

on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT. WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES, WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—Experienced with die casting work; will be paid highest wages. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED:

TOOL DESIGNERS, CHECKERS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINISTS; RIFLERS, 1ST CLASS ONLY, REAMER HONERS, LINEMEN ON MILLING MACHINES, PROFILERS AND SCREW MACHINES, FOREMAN IN RIFLING DEPT.; ALSO, BARREL DRILLERS, DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS ON U. S. BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES; IF YOU ARE NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.,
MERIDEN PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN.

WE
WANT
WAR
WORKERS.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY. WE WANT MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
APPRENTICES.
COAL PASSER.
OILER.
MACHINIST.
TOOL DESIGNERS.
TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
STOCK SELECTORS.
JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
LATHE OPERATOR.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
TOOL MAKERS.
CYLINDRICAL GRINDER.
Experienced on No. 2 Brown & Sharp universal grinder.
MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR.
MILLWRIGHTS.
PACKER.
PORTER.
TOOL CRIB MAN, (night work.)
COST ANALYZERS, (must read blueprints.)

EMPLOYMENT DEPT. OPEN
FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1238, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WE NEED THE SERVICES OF FIRST-CLASS
MECHANICS
To increase the production on airplane motors for the U. S. Government.

MACHINISTS,
Experienced on machine repair work.

BEARING SCRAPERS,
MOTOR ASSEMBLERS,
with factory experience.

J. & L. OPERATORS AND
SET-UP MEN,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS AND
LATHE HANDS
on close work.

TOOL EXPERTS
for road service.

BENCH HANDS,
experienced on close filing and fitting.

LANDIS & NORTON GRINDERS
ON SMALL PARTS.

DEMONSTRATORS ON
LATHE AND
SCREW MACHINES.
FIRST-CLASS
TOOL DESIGNERS, EXPERIMENTAL MACHINISTS, MOLDERS AND COREMAKERS
FOR ALUMINIUM FOUNDRY.

If not employed on Government work call at the Employment Department with tools ready for work, or write to the Employment Department
AT THE
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WINDOW DRESSER for ladies' specialty store in Washington, D. C.; young man who can make himself useful in store; great opportunity for the right man. Apply by letter to I. E. Block, Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City.

WINDOW DRESSER.—WE WILL PAY $35 PER WEEK TO MAN WHO CAN DRESS DRUG WINDOWS AND MAKE HIS OWN SIGNS. JAMES, 247 WEST 46TH ST.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN?

must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start, $9.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN FOR CLERICAL WORK STOCK DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. 8 EAST 22D ST.

YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand wanted in a large fire insurance office. Answer, stating age, salary, and experience, to "Industry," L 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with keeping stock ledger in an electrical and plumbers' supply house; $15 weekly. Call 10 A. M., 145 Spring St.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for clerical work; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 390 Times.

Instruction.

$12
This week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions, Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening, qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE BOYS, $8-$10; clerks, $12-$18; free registration; immediate position. Co-operative Employment Agency, 25 Beaver St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK, 1917 Little 6 touring, also 1917 Little 6 limousine; bargains. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; touring; landaulet; coupe; roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916 roadster and touring; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC, new 7-passenger, sedan body, for sale, bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring; beautiful appearance and condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Equipment complete. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER.
Overhauled, Refinished, 90-Day Guarantee.
USED CARS.
Model 17-B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.
Model 17-B 4-passenger Coupe.
Model 16 3-passenger Cabriolet.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER, 1917 Sedan; wonderful condition; very reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

COLE, 1916, 8-cylinder, all-year top, shock absorbers, front and rear slip covers, many extras; mechanically perfect. Sixth Av. Garage, 5,616 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield; very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DAVIS chummy roadster; mechanically perfect; good paint; good rubber. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

D. E. WORM DRIVE 1-Ton Truck.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

DODGE BROS.' touring; run 3,500 miles; $750; John B. Elsey, Inc., Concourse and 188th St. Fordham 4300.

DODGE 1917 touring; looks like new; exceptional bargain. Handley, 305 West 59th.

FIAT
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30." Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD, 1917 Sedan; Gray & Davis system, demountable rims. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

FORD, 1917, Delivery Body.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

FORD coupelet, 1917

LEWIS SAYS HEARST AND BOLO MET OFTEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

apartment house and stayed there about two hours.

Bernard Schomaker is the doorman employed at the present time at the Hearst home on Riverside Drive. He swore that he had a faint recollection of being Bolo Pacha at the Hearst apartment, but was sure Count von Bernstorff, whom he remembers well, called there at least four or five times.

Charles H. Jerome, superintendent of the building at 412 West 148th Street, made an affidavit that he was superintendent of the apartment at 137 Riverside Drive in the Spring of 1916, and that up to December, 1916, Count von Bernstorff was a frequent caller at the Hearst apartment. He said that in December an order was issued that no one should be shown up to the Hearst apartment without being announced. Shortly after, he swore, Count von Bernstorff called and asked to be shown up to the Hearst apartment without being announced, "as had been done on the previous occasions when he had called." The superintendent said that when he informed the Ambassador that the orders were to announce everybody who called, the latter left the building "with some signs of anger." After this, he said, there were other occasions when von Bernstorff called, was announced, and was shown up to the Hearst apartment.

Shown a photograph of Bolo Pacha, Jerome said he recognized it as the picture of "The Pacha" who, on at least two occasions, had called upon Mr. Hearst. He said he remembered one occasion when it was the talk among the employes in the house that there had been distinguished visitors that day, "the German Ambassador and the Pacha."

Hearst Had Private Exit.

Jerome added that while he was at 137 Riverside Drive Mr. Hearst had an iron bridge built from the roof of that apartment house to the roof of an adjoining apartment, and that Mr. Hearst often used the bridge as a means of leaving his apartment without passing down by way of the elevator and out at the front door. He added that Mr. Hearst frequently eluded process servers this way.

Attorney General Lewis said that he made the affidavits public as an answer to the statement of Mr. Hearst that he had met Bolo Pasha only on one occasion. Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who is a candidate for Attorney General on the Lewis ticket, was mainly instrumental in preparing the affidavits. In giving them out at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday Mr. Lewis made this comment:

In the statement issued by William Randolph Hearst on Oct. 5, 1917, he said:

I met Bolo Pacha merely as a French newspaperman—the reputed representative of the Paris Journal. He came to me and said, 'you use more print paper than any other man in the United States. Will you tell me where I can get the best and cheapest?' I told him where we got our print paper; what we paid for it and gave him all the information about the paper market that I could and what any newspaperman with any courtesy would naturally give to a visiting French journalist. The conversation was general and trivial, as it is at all such social dinners. That is all that I have ever known, seen or heard of Bolo Pacha. I defy the Attorney General to disprove any word in this statement of mine or to substantiate any one of his own unwarranted implications. Should he fail to do so, I shall proceed against the small Attorney General of the great State of New York for petty and premeditated slander.

"I showed by the testimony of Hearst's Paris correspondent Bertelli, given on the trial of Bolo for treason that, instead of Hearst meeting Bolo only once, he met him three times: First, Hearst entertained Bolo at luncheon; second, Bolo entertained Mr. Hearst at the Sherry dinner; and, third, Hearst entertained Bolo at a theatre party and supper.

"I am now prepared to show by six affidavits that Hearst received Bolo at the Hearst home on Riverside Drive. I am prepared to show by three affidavits that Hearst received Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Bolo at the Hearst home at one and the same time, and that this happened on two or more occasions. I am prepared to show by many affidavits that Count von Bernstorff was a frequent visitor at the Hearst home at about the time of Bolo's visit to New York in the Spring of 1916, when Bolo obtained $1,683,000 from von Bernstorff with which to carry on the same German peace propaganda in France that Hearst was then conducting in America."

Drove Bernstorff to See Hearst.

Following are the affidavits given out by Attorney General Lewis:

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Morris Berkowitz, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a taxicab driver at present operating at Coney Island, but in the Winter time I operate in the City of New York. During 1915 and up to the beginning of February, 1916, I was employed by Mason & Seaman Transportation Company as a taxicab driver, and my stand was at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. After Feb. 23, 1916, I drove my own taxicab and usually operated from the Ritz-Carlton. I have driven Count von Bernstorff a large number of times in my taxicab, at least fifteen, and most of these times were after I drove my own taxicab. At a date that I fix at about March, 1916, being a rather short time after I began to operate my own taxicab, I took him twice to 137 Riverside Drive, the apartment house at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, with entrance on Eighty-sixth Street. Both times, as I recall, were in the afternoon.

(Signed) MORRIS BERKOWITZ.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

(Signed) BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public, New York County, No. 112; New York Register, No. 10121. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Recognized Bolo's Photograph.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Vittorio Franco, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Up to the first part of 1917 I was acting as chauffeur driving my own taxicab. I had other taxicabs which I operated, but I drove one of them. My stand was always at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. I recall driving Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on quite a number of occasions. I remember taking him to a building in Wall Street, to the Plaza Hotel, and to Eighty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. I remember on another occasion when he took a drive with the Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, around Central Park. I have been shown the annexed photographs marked Exhibits 1 and 2. Exhibit 2 I recognize particularly as the picture of a man whom I drove on one occasion to No. 137 Riverside Drive, the apartment house at the corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street. I should say this was about two years ago. This trip was made during the day time and not at night. I was not working nights at any time.

(Signed) VITTORIO FRANCO.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

(Signed) BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public, New York County, No. 112, New York Register No. 10121. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

The photographs appended to the affidavits are of Bolo Pacha and Count von Bernstorff, the former designated as "Exhibits One and Two" and the latter as "Exhibit Three."

Identifies von Bernstorff.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Bernard Schomaker, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am the day doorman at the apartment house of William Randolph Hearst, 137 Riverside Drive, and have been employed in that capacity for about five years. It is my duty to stand at the outer door of the house and allow persons to enter who apply for entrance and when proper to do so. I have nothing to do with announcing people, as that is done by the telephone operator some distance away inside of the house, where I am not allowed to go. Mr. Hearst occupies the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors of the apartment house.

I have been shown the annexed photographs, Exhibits 1 and 2, and I have a faint recollection of having seen the gentleman shown in the photographs, who, I am told, was Bolo Pacha, but I have no clear recollection of when or under what circumstances I saw him.

I have also been shown Exhibit 3. This is a good photograph of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, with whose face I am familiar. During the year 1916, and possibly the year 1915, I remember Count von Bernstorff calling at the apartment house at least four or five times. He was calling on Mrs. Hearst. Mr. Hearst was not there usually during the day time.

(Signed) BERNARD SCHOMAKER.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

(Signed) BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ. Notary Public, New York County, No. 112. New York Register No. 10121. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Bernstorff Went Away Angry.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Charles H. Jerome, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I reside at 412 West 148th Street, New York City, and am the superintendent of the building at that address. About August, 1915, I became captain of the building, No. 137 Riverside Drive, corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, which is owned by William Randolph Hearst. The building is known as The Clarendon. Mr. Hearst occupies as his New York City home the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors of the building. After I had been captain about one month I was made superintendent of the building and continued as such until the end of February or first of March, 1916. The precise date when I left 137 Riverside Drive was March 16, 1916. As superintendent of the building my duties were to hire the employes in and about the building and in general to look after its management.

Up to about December, 1916, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was a frequent caller at 137 Riverside Drive. He usually asked for Mrs. Hearst. My work at the building was during the daytime, up until about 7 P. M., when I left, and I had no knowledge of callers upon Mr. and Mrs. Hearst in the evening.

In December an order was given by George Thompson, Mr. Hearst's valet, that no one should be shown up to the Hearst apartment without being announced. This order was undoubtedly given on account of Mrs. Hearst's condition of health at the time. Shortly after the order was given, George Butler, the telephone operator in the building, sent for me. I found that Count von Bernstorff was at the building and asked to be sent up to the Hearst apartment without being announced as had been done on the previous occasions when he had called. I told Count von Bernstorff that I was sorry but that the orders were that no one, no matter whom, should be shown up without being announced. Count von Bernstorff then left the building with some signs of anger. After this occasion there were other occasions when Count von Bernstorff called and was announced and was shown up to the Hearst apartment.

I recognize the man shown in the annexed photograph, Exhibits 1 and 2, as a gentleman who called upon Mr. Hearst on at least two occasions to my knowledge, and was known as "The Pacha." I remember an occasion when it was the talk among the employes in the house that there had been distinguished visitors that day, the German Ambassador and the Pacha. I don't know whether they came together.

While I was at 137 Riverside Drive Mr. Hearst had an iron bridge built from the roof of 137 Riverside Drive to the roof of an adjoining apartment called The Netherlands, and that Mr. Hearst often used that bridge as a means of leaving No. 137 Riverside Drive without passing down by way of the elevator and out of the front door. During this time persons looking for Mr. Hearst, including process servers and the like, used frequently to stand in front of the building waiting for him to come out, and by this means he avoided being overtaken by them and served with papers.

(Signed) CHAS. H. JEROME.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

(Signed) BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public, New York County No. 112; New York Register No. 10121. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

He Also Took Count to Hearst.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Samuel Cornfield, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Up to March, 1916, I worked for the Mason & Seaman Transportation Company as a taxicab driver. My stand during 1915 and 1916 was at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. I have been shown Exhibit 3, which I recognize as a good picture of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. I have driven Count von Bernstorff many times—at least thirty. I remember two places particularly where I have driven him—first the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and second the apartment house on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, which is generally known among taxicab drivers as the Hearst apartment house.

I remember driving Count von Bernstorff to this apartment house two times, and perhaps there were more. On one of the two times I drove him there and left him there. On the other occasion I waited about an hour for him and then took him to the Ritz-Carlton. On each occasion my recollection is that Count von Bernstorff took my taxicab between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

(Signed) SAMUEL CORNFIELD.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

(Signed) BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public, New York County, No. 112; New York Register No. 10121. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Bolo with von Bernstorff.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Harry Block, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am now employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and up to July, 1918, I was employed by the Mason & Seaman Transportation Company as a taxicab driver. The Mason & Seaman Company went into bankruptcy about the holiday season about the end of 1916, and was reorganized and continued in business under the same management and the same name until July, 1918. Up to the end of 1916 and for more than two years before that I was assigned to duty at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

While engaged in this duty I often drove Count von Bernstorff in my taxicab, frequently to and from the Pennsylvania Station, and on one, and possibly two, occasions, I remember distinctly driving Count von Bernstorff to No. 137 Riverside Drive in company with a stranger, whose photograph is shown annexed and marked Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2. I remember that Count von Bernstorff and this stranger got into my taxicab at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, that I drove them to 137 Riverside Drive, waited for them about forty minutes, and then drove them both back to the Plaza Hotel, where they both got out.

I cannot recall definitely the date when this happened, except that I remember it happened in cold weather, and that it was in the year 1916, prior to the time when the Mason & Seaman Company went into bankruptcy on the first occasion. I cannot state definitely whether it was in the cold weather at the beginning of 1916 or in the cold weather at the end of 1916. I would describe the stranger as being of medium height, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and having a swarthy complexion, the look of a foreigner, and a dark mustache like that shown in the photograph. He had dark hair. I am positive that the stranger was the person shown in the annexed photographs.

(Signed) HARRY BLOCK.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

(Signed) BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public.

New York County No. 112.
New York Register No. 10,121.
Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Sure He Drove Bolo.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Carl J. Fredriksen, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My business is that of chauffeur. Up to the time during 1916 when Mason & Seaman Transportation Company went into the hands of receivers I was employed by them as a taxicab driver. I do not remember the exact date when they went into the hands of receivers, but my recollection is that it was some time in the middle of 1916. I had been employed by the Mason & Seaman Transportation Company for several years prior to this time. I was assigned to duty at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and was located at that stand as a chauffeur for several years.

During the time I was assigned to drive taxicabs from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel I had occasion to drive Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on many different days, covering a considerable period of time. I took him to No. 137 Riverside Drive many times, I am positive at least ten times. The annexed photograph, Exhibit 3, is a picture of Count von Bernstorff, and I knew him well. On one occasion, which I place for reasons hereafter stated as in cold weather, and which I remember was some time during 1916, before Mason & Seaman went into bankruptcy, I drove Count von Bernstorff from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to the Plaza Hotel. He there picked up a stranger, whom I identified positively as the person shown in the annexed photographs, Exhibits 1 and 2. He had a dark, swarthy complexion and looked like a Turk. His hair was black. At the time he was dressed very much as shown in the annexed photograph marked Exhibit 2.

I drove them both to No. 137 Riverside Drive, at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, and they went into the apartment house there and were in the building about two hours. During the time I grew cold on account of the cold weather and went in to see the doorman and he refused to allow me to remain in the hallway. Count von Bernstorff and the stranger shown in the picture after leaving the building got into the taxicab again and returned to the Plaza Hotel, where the swarthy man shown in the photograph, whom I did not know, and Count von Bernstorff left the taxicab.

(Signed) CARL J. FREDRIKSEN.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1918.

BERNARD M. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public, New York County, No. 112, New York Register No. 10,121. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Says Bolo Was a Visitor.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Alexander P. Gazzolo, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I will be 23 years old my next birthday. I am now a private in the National Army, stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. I was born in the City of New York. I have worked as errand boy, messenger boy and elevator boy since I was 14 years of age, and have done sundry helper's work since I was 14 years of age.

On or about Jan. 2, 1916, I entered the employ of William Randolph Hearst as an elevator boy in his apartment at what is known as the Clarendon Apartment, 137 Riverside Drive. William Randolph Hearst occupies the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors of the Clarendon Apartment. I remained in the employ of Mr. Hearst as an elevator boy at the Clarendon Apartment from about Jan. 2, 1916, to some time during the Fall of 1916. My duties were to run the passenger elevator at the Clarendon Apartments and make myself generally useful around the building. My hours of service were from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. when I was doing day duty, and from 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. when I was on night duty.

In my capacity as elevator boy I had occasion to observe from time to time the guests that were taken up to the Hearst suite. Among the guests that I recall having taken up to the Hearst apartment were Count von Bernstorff, whom I identify as the person shown in the photograph, Exhibit 3, and Bolo Pacha, whom I identify as the person shown in the photograph, Exhibit 2. I recall having taken Count von Bernstorff up to the Hearst apartment at least five or six times, sometimes during the day and sometimes during the evening. I also recall having taken up to the Hearst apartment Bolo Pacha at least three or four times during both day and evening hours.

I recall distinctly that on one evening I took up Count von Bernstorff and about an hour later Bolo Pacha came to the apartment, and I took him to the Hearst suite while Count von Bernstorff was still there. I remember this incident distinctly because among the help we had given nicknames to Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha, as follows: Count von Bernstorff was called the "Duke de la Brew" and Bolo Pacha "Duke de la Car," and I recall that we were joking one evening among ourselves because the Dukes were both there. Count on Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha were notable personages to all of us because they were liberal tippers, and I as well as the other boys that worked at the Clarendon Apartment were on the lookout for them.

I remember that on March 18, 1916, Mr. Hearst entertained a good many guests. This party had been the talk of the servants for some time. When the invitations were sent down to be mailed we looked over the names on the invitations, and I distinctly remember that among those invited was Bolo Pacha. I don't know whether he attended the party. I don't recall recognizing him. I cannot state just what the nature of the party was, but I should say it was a sort of costume ball, for the guests arrived in fancy dress. They came in great number, and the affair lasted from the night of the 18th until the morning hours of the 19th. A great deal of wine and liquor was drunk by the guests on this occasion. I know this from the great quantity of empty bottles, of champagne, whisky, cordials and other liquors that the help at the Clarendon Apartment had to pack in barrels and bags and remove from the apartment to the cellar. By way of celebration Mr. Hearst's butler furnished the help with bottles of wine.

(Signed) ALEXANDER P. GAZZOLO.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1918.

BERNARD W. BERKOWITZ, Notary Public, New York County No. 112, New York Register No. 10,121. Commission expires March 20, 1920.

William R. Hearst's Reply.

In a long signed statement in The American this morning, most of which is devoted to an attack upon Attorney General Lewis, Mr. Hearst makes this denial of the subject matter of the affidavits:

"Bolo Pasha came to this country, bringing the most impressive letters and credentials representing him to be a distinguished French journalist. He called at my house and told me he had come to America on account of the print paper famine in France, and that he desired to secure print paper in America. He said he came to me because I was the greatest user of print paper in America, and he thought that I would be able to give him the information he required.

"I was courteous to him because I believed him to be a distinguished French journalist, as his credentials stated. I was courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of importance. I did not know that Bolo Pasha would later turn out to be a spy. His own Government did not know it. Our Government at Washington did not know it, with all their secret service avenues of information.

"The pro-Ally banking house of Morgan & Co. did not know it, for they handled Bolo Pasha's funds for him to the amount of $1,700,000 without a suspicion. If anybody was to blame at all in this whole situation it was the house of Morgan & Co., whose duty it was to known something about the source and use of this amount of money which they were handling in war times.

Bolo Pacha Called Twice.

"Bolo Pacha called at my house twice; first to ask about the print paper in the manner in which I have already described, at which time I saw him; later to leave a P-P-C card on the eve of his departure, at which time I did not see him.

"In regard to Attorney General Lewis's second mare's nest—the allegation that I had met Count Von Bernstorff—I will help the Attorney General out here, too. I had met von Bernstorff several times, and I had also met Jusserand, and Spring-Rice, the French and British Ambassadors. So did innumerable other good Americans, including the President of the United States.

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at afternoon tea, when I was away. But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, and I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador then, or the French Ambassador, or the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter, as Mr. Lewis's own affidavits prove.

"If Mr. Lewis has the slightest scintilla of pertinent or competent evidence against me, reflecting directly or indirectly upon me or upon my papers, let him produce it, and let him act upon it in his official capacity as Attorney General of New York.

"I charge definitely and directly that Mr. Lewis is using the prestige which should, under any other occupancy, attach to his high office for the gratification of his personal enmities and for the satisfaction of the financial interests and the liquor interests that own him and operate him."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Afternoon of Aug. 6, between Hotel Plaza and Ritz-Carlton, either in taxi or at hotel, a ruby, diamond, and sapphire service ring brooch; $50 reward; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST—Square gold mesh bag Saturday night, between Henry's restaurant, West 58th St. and Hotel Monterey, 94th St. and Broadway; illberal reward. Miss Harriett, 2,430 Broadway, Riverside 5003.

LOST—Removed by mistake from St. John the Divine, Aug. 4, a suitcase containing yellow cape, white dress, and other clothing; reward, no questions asked. E. M. Davis, 2,940 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday night on 5th Av. bus or 149th St., between Broadway and St. Nicholas Place, small diamond and platinum dinner ring. Reward if returned to Miss M. Allright, 2 St. Nicholas Place.

LOST—A gold bracelet, crest of owl on a branch and small diamond star; I lost this Tuesday, July 30, between Hotel McAlpin and Altman's; reward offered. X 396 Times Annex.

LOST—Pocketbook, with considerable cash money, on Wednesday afternoon at restaurant, Degenhardt, 95 Hudson St., or on Hudson and Jay Sts. A 309 Times.

LOST—Ladies' silver mesh bag, between 54th St. and 157th St., on Broadway subway, Friday afternoon; reward offered. C. D. Gary, 614 West 157th St.

LOST—A pearl and sapphire bar pin, initialed "M. H. G., Dec., 1915"; illberal reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Pocketbook; will person who found it call or phone, Lieut. Campbell at once. 705, Grand Hotel, 31st Broadway.

LOST—Aug. 10, in or near depot, Rockaway Park, small cameo in gold band; reward. Unger, 37 Liberty St.

LOST—Diamond fraternity pin, reward. 246 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 811.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, pearl necklace with diamond clasp at Sedney Farms Hotel, July 30. Return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.; no questions asked.

$75 REWARD.—No questions asked, return diamond and sapphire bar pin, lost Aug. 1, vicinity of 20 Broad St. A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

$500 REWARD.—No questions asked, return pearl necklace, lost Aug. 3, at Deal Beach, N. J. A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

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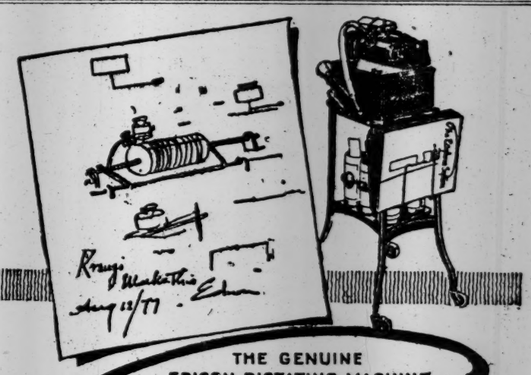

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